THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 105 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE INDIANS.

Alarm in the Commissioners' Camp—Six Hundred Cheyenne Warriors Advancing to Attack—Treachery of the Indians—Preparations for Defense, Etc.

MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, Kansas, Oct. 26, via Fort Harker, Oct. 30.—Considerable alarm is felt in camp this morning in consequence of the movements of the Cheyennes, numbering six hundred warriors. The Arapahoes informed the Commission that they suspected the Cheyennes of bad faith, and warned them to beware of an attack. Some of the agents and interpreters also believe they mean mischief.

We have about three hundred fighting men to welcome them.

The Cheyennes sent word that they were coming in on a charge and with a yell, and desired all the other Indians to get away from our camp. Some of the Commissioners are nervous. They (the Cheyennes) are expected to-morrow.

A treaty was concluded with the Apaches, numbering eighty-five lodges, yesterday. They are confederated with the Kiowas and Comanches, and receive an annuity of five thousand dollars.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

A Lady Shoots Her Husband—Her Reasons for the Homicide—Sentence of a Murderer, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 31.—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Mrs. Walker shot her husband at Bound Brook, N. J., five miles east of this place. Mrs. Walker met her husband in a bar-room, and requested him to accompany her home. Upon his refusing she drew a pistol and shot him in the forehead, the ball glancing, and inflicting a severe, though not dangerous wound. The cause appears to be that she considered him unfaithful to his marriage vows. The parties reside at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and occupy a respectable position in society.

The trial of Jacob Van Arsdale, for the murder of the boy Baird, in June last, was concluded here last evening. The jury, after being out about two hours and a half, brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree," but recommended him to the mercy of the proper authorities.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29.—The effect of the severe gale which visited the coast yesterday afternoon and evening is beginning to show itself in the large number of vessels that have put into this port in distress. The British brig Boadicea was met at Sewall's Point by the wrecking tugs and towed to Norfolk for repairs, having lost her mainmast. The Prussian brig Iaonia has arrived from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee, and is awaiting orders. The squall struck her off Cape Hatteras, carrying away her main jib and main topgallant mast. The sea ran very high, and the bad weather continued up to the Capes. The brig sustained no other injuries, and will, no doubt, be ready to proceed to her final port of destination and discharge her cargo before repairing.

The steamer Frances, from Baltimore for Wilmington, N. C., which put in here during the storm, had her smoke-stack blown away in the gale last night. She is under repairs, and will be ready to sail again to-morrow.

The steamer Saragossa, from New York for Charleston, put into Norfolk this afternoon, with her smoke-stack carried entirely away. It went by the board during the gale last evening. She will be repaired in Norfork.

It is reported that the steamer Boston, bound for Baltimore, is ashore twelve miles south of Cape Henry; but the extent of her injuries has not as yet been ascertained. The wreckers will go to her assistance in the morning.

The large fleet of vessels anchored in the Roads for the past week have, with a few exceptions, sailed for their respective ports of destination. Among them were the ships Polar Star, for Bordeaux; Joseph Clark, for Panama, Snlloto, for Mobile; Sciota, for Japan; and Freeman for Baltimore; brigs Maude, for Baltimore, and Maggie Hammond, for Liverpool.

The revenue cutter Nemaha has passed up, bound to Norfolk.

The weather is still unsettled, with the wind at the southwest.

OHIO.

The Vote on the Negro Suffrage Amendment Counted—Majority Against It, 50,629—Award of a Democratic Banner.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 30.—The Board of Canvassers, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General, to-day finished counting the vote on the constitutional amendment giving the negro the right of suffrage. The vote stands as follows:—For the amendment, 216,987; against the amendment, 255,340; not voting, 12,276. As all the votes not given for the amendment are counted against it, it will be seen that the proposition to enfranchise the blacks is beaten by 50,629 votes.

The banner to be given by the State Democratic Central Committee to the county showing the largest Democratic gain for one year was on last evening awarded to Lawrence county, she having made a Democratic gain of 1221 votes.

Affairs in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Information was received to day from the Chief of Police of Richmond that a negro who was arrested there last night told the officer who made the arrest that he was just from a meeting at Hunnicutt's Hall; that Hunnicutt made a speech, in which he told the negroes that had been discharged by their employers for having voted the radical ticket to demand that they be re-employed, and if they were refused, to apply the torch to the property of any person so refusing.

It is the opinion of the best informed citizens that a municipal election under the present registration in Richmond will occur within sixty days. If this be done, the city government will be turned over bodily to radicals and negroes.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.—Last June a correspondent of the *Commercial* nominated for President General Grant, and for Vice-President, Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. In referring to the latter, it was said that Judge Kelley stands as the champion of true Republican theories, protection to American workmen, the dignity of labor, a regenerated South, and that he is the most popular Republican in all the reconstructing States. A response to these suggestions already comes from the South. Mr. Keffer, Chairman of the Republican State Convention of Alabama, reports that there is a strong feeling among the Republicans of the Gulf States in behalf of Judge Kelley for Vice-President, and it is highly probable that their wishes will have no little influence in moulding the result. The Judge will be equally popular in Pennsylvania, and with many of the Western people. No more earnest and true Republican can be found than he.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

Important News by the Atlantic Cable.

An Insurrection Imminent in Rome

Victor Emanuel's Course Condemned by the People.

Count Bismark's Pledges.

The French Fleet at Civita Vecchia

Sailing of Napoleon's Second Expedition.

Flight of the Pope from Rome

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ROME.

A Revolutionary Rising at Hand—Orsini Bombs Exploding in the Streets.

ROME, Oct. 27—P. M.—The revolutionary junta is exceedingly active in its operations to promote the advancement of the national cause by a popular movement inside the city, and a rising against the temporal authority of the Pope is regarded as imminent. Great alarm exists, as a number of Orsini bombs have been exploded in the streets during last night and to-day.

ITALY.

Count Bismark's Pledge to King Victor Emanuel.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The London *Globe* of this evening says, in an editorial article, that although Prussia is engaged to a neutral course of policy on the Italo-Roman question, Count Bismark, the Premier, has given an assurance to the Cabinet in Florence that he will not allow France to make war on Italy on account of the Papal complication.

Popular Canvass of the Situation—The King's Proclamation Generally Condemned—Feeling of Disaffection in Florence.

FLORENCE, Oct. 29—A. M.—The Italian press is engaged in an anxious discussion of the national crisis and the policy of the Government. The more moderate liberal journals express approbation of the action of the Cabinet towards the Garibaldians and in the observance of the September Convention. The democratic papers are firm in their opposition to the course of the Executive, and loud in their condemnation of the idea of foreign intervention in Rome.

There is much popular disaffection, produced mainly by the vagueness of the King's proclamation on the subject of the Roman question, and from the fact that the royal manifesto contains no allusion or makes no reference to the matter of French intervention and how it should be met. The army contingent, as classed in the year 1841, of the royal troops has been called out.

FRANCE.

The Iron-Clad Fleet at Civita Vecchia—Reports From Garibaldi's Camp—Conditions Between the Premier of Italy and the King—Reported Passage of the Frontier by Italian Troops.

PARIS, Oct. 28—Night.—The French fleet from Toulon, including the iron-clads, for the Roman waters arrived at Civita Vecchia this morning, and its commander is engaged in debarking the men.

La Presse of this afternoon says that General Garibaldi's army is being reinforced by thousands of men who have deserted from the royal army of Italy. Garibaldi carried Monte Rotondo after a severe fight, and marched direct for Rome, and it is believed here that he is now at the very gates of the city.

La Patrie says that the Premier and members of the new Italian Cabinet accepted office under two positive official conditions with Victor Emanuel. The conditions are—First, that the King shall publicly disavow all connivance with or support of the Garibaldian bands who have crossed, and are crossing the frontier into the Papal domain; and secondly, that by a military movement on the frontier the Italian army will co-operate with the French expeditionary force.

The Paris *Epoque* publishes news, dated in Florence, announcing that the Italian troops of the King's army crossed the frontier and entered the Papal territory to-day.

News of Garibaldi's Victory—Italian Military Co-operation Refused by Napoleon—The Second Expeditionary Fleet Delayed at Toulon.

PARIS, Oct. 29—A. M.—The news of General Garibaldi's victory over the forces of the Pope at Monte Rotondo, in the States of the Church, has been confirmed by telegrams from Florence and other sources.

The General displayed great personal daring during the engagement. His soldiers succeeded in capturing all the Pontifical force, made up of Zouaves and gendarmes from Rome; but the Italian Government authorities at once released them.

The state of the wind has delayed the departure from Toulon of the second French fleet, which had just arrived in that port.

La Liberte, of this city, says that the Emperor Napoleon refused to permit the Italian army to co-operate with the French expeditionary force in the operations which may be undertaken in the Roman territory. In reply to the proposal of King Victor Emanuel in this direction, Napoleon said that Italian co-operation was unnecessary, as he at present intended to limit the sphere of French action to Civita Vecchia.

AT TOULON.

Sailing of the Second Roman Expeditionary Fleet—A Force of Artillery at Sea—Arrival of Troops

TOULON, Oct. 28—P. M.—The second French fleet, which had just arrived from the north and was detained here by adverse weather, has followed in the wake of the first, and left port for the Roman waters. A force of artillery has also sailed. Troops are still pouring in here from different stations of the military departments.

The Imperial conscription for sailors for the French navy has been resumed here and in all the other maritime quarters and districts of France. The railroad is still engaged in bringing in troops from different points to augment the Italo-Roman expeditionary force.

BELGIUM.

The Pope Rejects Italian Support.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29—A. M.—Advices received in this city from Paris state that the Pope informed the French Minister in Rome that if the Italian troops should, under any circumstances, come to the capital, he would leave the Eternal City.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE WAR FOR ROME.

Garibaldi to the People Before His Release.

FLORENCE, Oct. 16.—To-day the following letter from Garibaldi is published by the democratic papers:—

CAPRERA, Oct. 10.—Dear Friends:—I am really a prisoner, and I leave you to think in what state of mind, knowing that Menotti and my friends are fighting on Roman territory. Move the world so that I may not be left in this prison. A greeting to all from yours always,

G. GARIBALDI.

Accompanying this letter are the following lines from Signor Basso, Garibaldi's secretary, who accompanied him when he was conveyed to the island:—

CAPRERA, Oct. 8.—Dear Friends:—I would write at length, but fear my letter would not reach you. I will only tell you that the commander of the Sesia used little consideration in arresting us, and we were all but sent to the bottom. This you do not know. They had the courage, however, to treat us to two cannon shots and a volley of six rifles. I can assure you that the balls whistled beautifully, although they fortunately hurt nobody. Italians ought to know this. We are guarded within sight. Yours truly, BASSO.

Garibaldi to the Army of Liberation.

The Turin *Gazetta* publishes the subjoined proclamation from Garibaldi:—

CAPRERA, Oct. 8.—To the Victors of Bagnarea and Acquapendente, Greeting:—The foreign mercenaries have fled before the young and valorous champions of Italian liberty, and the bloodthirsty sbirri have enjoyed the exquisite generosity of their conquerors. Yes, it is you, priests, unrivalled in ingenuity in the art of imprisoning, torturing and burning at the stake; you, who have drunk the blood of the liberators with the avidity of the hyena in the cup of your falsehoods; you who it is who have been pardoned, with your trained executioners, the pestilential filth of all the sewers of the *sanfedisti.* Italians, arise! The most solemn and decisive moment of your existence has arrived. Do not cease to protest energetically and unceasingly against the miserable tools of foreign tyranny. Remember, they will make to you promises of opportuneness and better times. Falsehoods! Do not believe them. They will deceive you for the hundredth time. Then take up arms, and do not lay them down until your standard shall float over the Seven Hills—until you have driven away to their protectors the foul agents of despotism. GARIBALDI.

Order of the Day to the Army for Rome.

The *Gazetta di Torino* publishes the following order of the day, issued to his troops by Major Ghilleri:—

Roman Legion:—Officers, sub-Officers, and Roman Soldiers—I am proud to take the command that has been conferred upon me by the confidence of my co-citizens, and I send a hearty farewell to the brave battalion of the heroic Piedmontese brigade, of which I was yesterday proud to be the commander. In your name and in my own I promise my old companions in arms of the regular army that the Roman Legion shall shortly be in a position to array itself under the common flag—that flag which waves victoriously in the name of Italy and Victor Emanuel from Marsala to Castelfidardo and which we are about to hoist upon the Capitol. I do not speak to you of fatigues and trials, always light to those who fight for their country. I do not remind you that order, discipline, and subordination are higher duties than bravery to the soldiers of liberty. Major Luigi Gulmarielli, who has also come from the glorious ranks of the army, and has commanded the first battalion in the difficult period of organization, has given proofs of his self-denial and intelligence. I thank him for them in the name of the country we are about to deliver.

The course we have to traverse is consecrated by the Roman name. We shall find to guide us traces of our ancestors, who dictated laws of civilization to the world. We must again remind foreigners that Italy is for the Italians, and that he will be in wrong who should have the presumption to relegate Rome to reaction and obscurantism.

We do not declare war to the altar, but we desire to break the impure alliance of two powers which reason has created distinct, which she wills should remain distinct, and which—being mingled together—corrupt and sully faith.

Officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, I reckon upon you, and you may rely upon me.

Viva l'Italia! Viva Roma!

FRANCE.

A Protest from Prince Napoleon.

The *Opinion Nationale* of October 17 (Prince Napoleon's organ), publishes an article by M. Guerault, in which he says:—

"It is with grief we learn that a Roman expedition is resolved upon, and probably already in course of being accomplished. We consider the belief that such a step will make Italy recede from her present position an illusion. Public opinion in Italy has reached such a point that Victor Emanuel cannot draw back without imperilling his crown and monarchical institutions."

Rumor of a Prussian Proposal for a Congress.

The *Patrie* denies the truth of the rumor that a note from the Prussian Government had been received by the French Cabinet proposing the assembly of a Congress to settle the Roman question.—

The *Independance Belge* of Oct. 19 publishes a telegram from Berlin, dated Oct. 18, which says:—"The Prussian Government has by no means protested against French intervention in Italy. Such intervention, however, is considered impossible. Should a direct understanding between Italy and the Pope prove impracticable, it is thought that France would negotiate a settlement of the Roman question with the other great powers, either at a conference, or by some other means."

Going to Rome for "Honor."

The *Etendard* of October 18 followed the *Patrie*, expatiating on the fact that France cannot allow a document bearing her signature to be torn to pieces. It says:—

"If she accepted such an affront, what weight would she have henceforth in the world? What would become of her dignity, her *prestige*, and her honor? Measures have therefore been taken, and the army and fleet are ready to cause the convention to be respected. A journal has spoken of the eventuality of a war with Italy. Happily, we have not arrived at that point. Matters have not passed the phase of negotiations, and we have not yet abandoned the hope that Italy will convince Europe positively that she has the will and the power to keep her word, solemnly given. But it must not be hoped that the Government of the Emperor will allow itself to be deceived or intimidated. The decisive moment has come; for since the departure of the French troops the imperial seal has guarded the approach to Rome, and no one would break it with impunity."

The Latest Government Utterance.

The *Constitutionnel* of October 19 contains an article upon the Roman question, signed by M. Limayrac, in which the writer expresses a wish to be able to put the question at present agitating all minds in its right light. He concludes thus:—It is the duty of Italy to respect, and it is the incontestable right of France to cause to be respected, engagements which have been contracted.

The Preparations at Toulon.

The *Independance Belge* says:—"The information we receive from Toulon seems to confirm the report that a French intervention has been resolved upon. The steam frigate La Canada is making preparation for the embarkation of troops. The Louis XIV and La Revanche have been ordered to prepare likewise, and the horse transport La Siene is getting ready for the conveyance of horses and artillery. Nothing official has transpired as to the destination of these vessels, but the fact of their armament is positive, and the officers are convinced that they will be ordered to Civita Vecchia."

The *Independance* makes the following comment on the above:—We have already mentioned all the consequences of such a resolution, unless it be that the Government of Florence is attempting to make use of the revolutionary character of the expeditions directed against the Holy See to obtain from the French Government authorization or permission to intervene in Rome on its own behalf—a comedy which would be played out by the court of the Tuileries making threatening preparations for a second expedition without having the least intention of bringing it to bear in time. We must suppose that the Italians will be in Rome before the allies of the Pope, and that they will be able to maintain themselves there. This would lead directly to a war between France and Italy, to the disruption of the peninsular kingdom, probably also to internal complications in France—it being impossible to suppose that a war against Italy in support of the Holy See would be more popular in France than the expedition to Mexico.

The Exposition.

With regard to the prolongation of the existence of the Universal Exhibition, which the *Liberte* and some other journals stated was to remain open to the public until the 17th of November, the *Etendard* says that no decision to that effect has yet been come to, at the same time intimating that such a step is in contemplation, and that the question will shortly be determined.

THE POPE'S SAFETY.

Supposed Attempt on the Life of His Holiness.

Rome (Oct. 5) Correspondence of the Gazette du Midi.

The day before yesterday, as the Holy Father was leaving the Vatican for his customary drive, the Noble Guard which preceded his Holiness remarked on the road an individual awaiting the passage of the Pope concealing an object under his clothes. The sombre air and strange attitude of this man aroused suspicion. He was arrested, and the object he was trying to conceal was found to be a pistol.

It is asserted that he was going to make an attempt on the life of the Pontiff, and, should the interrogations he will have to undergo confirm this criminal and sacrilegious intention, sincere thanks must be addressed to Providence for having frustrated it. The Pope will go no more to Castel Gandolfo, and will not even visit the Quirinal. The Vatican is united to the Castle of St. Angelo by a covered gallery, through which the Holy Father can always pass in case of danger. It is said that if troubles break out the legion will take possession of the fortress.

AUSTRIA.

Letter of the Emperor Concerning the Concordat.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed the following autograph letter to the Prince Archbishop Rauscher, in reply to the address of the Austrian prelates respecting the Concordat:—

"The address forwarded to me by the Archbishops and Bishops I have handed over to my responsible Ministry. I willingly appreciate the pastoral zeal and the well-meaning intentions which made it appear to the Bishops to be a matter of conscience to stand forward again, as in 1849 and 1861, with a solemn declaration in favor of the preservation of the rights and interests of the Catholic Church. Yet I must complain that, instead of supporting, in accordance with my wishes, the earnest endeavors of the Government in Church questions, and instead of advancing their most pressing solution in a spirit of mutual conciliation, the Bishops have preferred to increase the difficulties of the task at a time when, as they themselves very correctly remark, unity is so necessary to us, and when it is so earnestly enjoined on us not to add to the causes of dissention and complaint. I trust that the Bishops will be convinced that I shall at all times protect and shelter the Church, but I trust that they will also remember the duties which I, as a constitutional ruler, have to perform."

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Guatemala Has a National Bank—Assault on an American Citizen—Severe Storms—Cholera Disappearing—Free Trade in Chili and Peru, Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Panama papers of the 23d inst. have been received by the steamer Henry Chauncey. She brings $516,856 in gold.

Guatemala has granted the privilege to certain parties to establish a National Bank, with a capital of £100,000.

Isaac H. Steinbergh, an American, was assaulted in Panama by three natives, one of whom shot him, but the wound was not fatal. The American Consul demanded the arrest of the assailants, and a full investigation was ordered in accordance therewith. The affair was undoubtedly a premeditated attempt at assassination.

The gunboat Wateree arrived at Panama on the 10th, and returns to Callao after coaling.

The Panama Legislature has repealed the resolution shifting a portion of the real estate tax to the commercial tax.

Central American advices notice severe storms off the coast, and heavy rains in the interior. The cholera is disappearing.

Valparaiso dates are to the 3d inst. The uncertainty as to the movements of the Spanish fleet had a depressing influence on business.

The treaty of commerce between Peru and Chili is virtually an inauguration of free trade.

A line of steamers is to be established between Valparaiso and Liverpool.

Bolivia is seeking to annul the guano contract at the Mejillone Islands.

The revolt at Arequipa, Peru, continues. Troops have been set there, but Canseco still remains in command, and no attack has yet been made upon him.

The Ecuadorian Congress had an embroglio with the Government, but the matter was settled by the resignation of the Minister of the Interior.

MEXICO.

The Indian Atrocities—Juarez Fails to Send Relief.

MERIDA, Mexico, Oct. 1, via Havana, Oct. 30.—Juarez has not yet sent the two thousand men which were urgently demanded to stop the Indian atrocities. The tribes have united.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The New Judges—A Philadelphian Drowned—Political Affairs—Death of an Army Surgeon—Whisky Seizures—Brewery Burned, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—The newly elected judges for Baltimore city have determined not to qualify until after the November election, and be sworn in by the newly elected Clerk of the Superior Court. They will delay their entrance upon duty about three weeks.

The dead body of one Patrick Hall, of Philadelphia, was found floating in our dock yesterday.

The Republicans had a large mass meeting last night in the eastern section of the city, and enthusiastic speeches were made.

Governor Swann is announced to stump the State and make speeches for the Democracy.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Getty, Post Surgeon at Fort McHenry, died yesterday, after two days' illness.

The extensive lager beer distillery of Mr. Nessendafner, a mile out of Baltimore, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is said to be forty thousand dollars, partly insured.

Captain James, warden of the City Jail, who fell suddenly recently of apoplexy, is recovering, and now out of danger.

The whisky distillery of J. Montague was seized here yesterday by Government officers.

Baltimore is now filled with an unusual number of pickpockets and thieves, whose depredations are unprecedented.

A Narrow Escape for General Sheridan.

A despatch to the Boston *Journal* says:—The train conveying the General and party from Portland to Augusta this morning narrowly escaped a serious accident. It was run through a dense fog, through which the engineer could not see more than two rods ahead. Just beyond Stockton the engine struck a hand car on the track, and at the tremendous rate of speed at which it was travelling hurled the hand-car in fragments from the track. Two iron bars in the band-car, used by the workmen, were thrown into the air, one of them passing through the smoke-stack of the engine, and both falling through the baggage car, or train, narrowly missing the occupants. The engineer states that the train would undoubtedly have been thrown from the track had it been travelling on a curve, and the consequences to the country can well be imagined. The lamp in front of the engine was hurled off, and other parts of the front of the engine torn in pieces.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE FIELDS.—At a meeting of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture, Mr. C. S. Read, M. P., "the farmers' member," said he thought a girl of eleven or twelve as strong as a boy of that age, and there was no good farming without the assistance of this juvenile female labor. He had travelled in different counties, he had lived in Wales, and he had also been in Scotland, and he never saw a well-cultivated farm in his life on which women and children had not been employed. He was sure that unless a boy went to work when he was nine or ten years of age, he would not make a good laborer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, Oct. 31, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. 100½ was bid for 10-40s; 105½ for 7·30s; 111⅛ for 6s of 1881; 112½ for '62 5-20s; 100⅝ for '64 5-20s; 110½ for '65 5 20s; and 107 July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; new issue sold at 100⅝.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 26@26¼, no change; Catawissa preferred at 23¾@24¼, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 123, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51½, an advance of ½; and Reading at 49 1-16, a slight decline. 64½ was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 42½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little movement. Hestonville sold at 11, no change; and Second and Third at 77½, no change. 45 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 162 for Philadelphia; 105 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 35½, and advance of ¼; and Morris Canal preferred at 93, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 23½ for preferred do.; 11½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 52 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140⅜; 11 A. M., 140⅜; 12 M., 140⅜; 1 P. M., 140½, a decline of ⅜ on the closing price last evening.

—The Northern Central Railroad Company announces a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., clear of tax, payable to holders on the Philadelphia list at the office of George Taber, No. 234 South Third street, on the 2d of November.

—The Government is now paying, at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, at the Custom House building, the semi-annual interest due on November 1, on both the registered and coupon bonds.

—The American Anti-Incrustation Company of this city, announces a dividend out of the earnings of the Company of 5 per cent., payable November 11.

—The Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company announces a dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 11th of November.

—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company will pay, to-morrow, the semi-annual interest on its coupon mortgage bonds.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"An afternoon paper makes the following announcement:—

"'Many of the largest distillers in this city and vicinity have suspended operations in consequence of recent seizures by the Internal Revenue officers. Some of the most extensive wholesale dealers in liquor down town have their doors closed under seal of the Revenue Department. In every case of seizure the papers are sent to Washington for examination.

"This is news which the public will not regret to hear. It is about time the distilleries should be closed where they have not the will or honesty to pay the Government tax upon distilled spirits. And as to the 'extensive wholesale dealers in liquor down town,' they deserve not only the official seal of the Revenue Department but the withering seal of reprobation by the public at large, and this stigma we rejoice to believe is in fair way of being fixed upon them. It is no longer considered *smart*, much less respectable, to cheat the Government out of $2 per gallon by either making or selling contraband whisky. Some of the parties engaged in the latter operation have surprised the public, because of their previous respectable standing, as merchants; but this circumstance only adds to the credit of the revenue officers in detecting and exposing their wrong doing."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is abundant at 6@7 per cent. Commercial paper sells more readily, and is discounted more freely at bank. The street rates are 8@9 per cent for the best, and 10@12 for second grade."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20's '65.cp........	110¼	100 sh Cata Pf......b60.	24⅝
$9000 City 6s, N..s5wn..	100⅝	300 do..........s60.	24
$2000 do.. New......	100⅝	100 do..........	24
$1500 do.. New......	100⅝	500 do..........s30.	23¾
$500 do.. New......	100⅝	6 sh Lehigh N stk...	35½
$1500 Pa 6s, 3 series.....	105¾	10 sh Leh V R..........	51½
$5000 Pa R 2 m 6s	93½	6 do..........	51⅝
2 sh Cam & Am......	123	10 sh Morris Cl Pf......	93
50 sh Reading..........	49⅜	139 sh Penna R......ls.	52
100 sh Phil & Erie.......	26	200 do..........	52
200 do..........s5.	26¼	2 do..........	52
200 do..........s30.	26½	100 sh Ocean Oil.........	3·69
100 do..........b30.	26½	6 sh 2d & 3d Sts R...	77½
100 sh Hest'vle..........	11		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅞@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅜@112½; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105⅛@105⅜; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119. Gold, 140⅜@140½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞@112¼; old 5-20s, 112⅜@112⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅝; 7·30s, June, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜. Gold, 140⅜@140½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞@112; do. 1862, 112⅜@112½; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅝; do. 7·30s, June, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119⅞; do. December, 1864, 118⅞@119¼; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¾@116; do. October, 1865, 115⅜@115⅝. Gold, 140⅜@140½. Silver, 135@136½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31.—Cotton is quiet, but prices are unchanged. Small sales of middlings at 19½@20½ cents for upland and New Orleans.

Bark—The stock is light, and the demand fair at $54 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds are selling at $8@8·50 ℔ 64 lbs. for Cloverseed; 300 bushels sold within this range. Timothy is held at $2·25@2·65, and Flaxseed at $2·50@2·55.

The Flour market is less active, but with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, and high prices of wheat, holders are not disposed to accept lower figures. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7 50@8 50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $10·50@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., the latter rate for choice; and fancy brands at $13@14·50. Rye Flour is steady at $8·75@7·25. The Wheat market is dull, and prices favor buyers; sales of red at $2·40@2·60. Rye is quiet, with small sales at $1 60@1 75 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is without improvement; sales of yellow at $1·42@1 43, and Western mixed at $1·40 Oats are lower; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@70 cents. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky is offered at 25@27 cents per gallon, in bond, for common.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............OCTOBER 31.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............54|11 A. M..............56|2 P. M..............60

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Maggie, Putnam, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig G. T. Ward, Willeby, Marseilles, Workman & Co.
Schr M. Reppiler, Conover, Barbados, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Wm. P. Phillips, Somers, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, Pawtucket, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr G. Watson, Nickerson, Norwalk, do.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Lady Ellen, Sooey, Boston, do.
Schr M. Mulver, Rogers, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McFadden, Georgetown, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, New Haven, Johns & Bro.
Schr Jas. Bradley, Bradley, Georgetown, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. Nelson, Cavalier, Norfolk, do.
Schr S. Clark, Griffing, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Ald. Smith, Salem, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Pathway, Haley, Boston, Captain.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, Boston, Captain.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, 6 days from New Orleans, via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Experienced heavy gales of wind the whole passage. 26th, lat. 29 19, lon. 79 50, spoke barque Vivid, of Liverpool, from Matanzas for New York, had experienced heavy weather, was leaking badly, and had stern stove—refused assistance, and would try and make Charleston: off the Capes of the Delaware saw a barque and two brigs, bound in; off Fourteen Feet Bank saw a Br. brig, beating up, and a large fleet going to sea.

Brig J. Bickmore, Graffam, 5 days from Portland, with mdse. to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr P. A. Graw, Lake, from Dorchester.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, from Pawtucket.
Schr P. Price, Yates, from Cohassett Narrows.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Jeffers, from Cambridgeport.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McFadden, from Portland.
Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, from Dover.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, from Georgetown.
Schr Ald. Smith, from Salem.
Schr J. Nelson, Cavalier, from Wareham.
Schr H. Croskey, Potter, from New Bedford.
Schr Maria Roxanna, Palmer, from Boston.
Schr Lady Ellen, Sooey, from Boston.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr D. Pierson, Pierson, from Boston.
Schr Pathway, Haley, from Boston.
Schr T. J. Trafton, Tapley, from Boston.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 30—6 A. M.—During a heavy blow from the east on the night of the 28th, the ship Crusader, from Philadelphia for New York, dragged her anchors and grounded on the bar opposite here, but was hove off yesterday morning without damage, and proceeded on her voyage. The schooner Gorham, from Philadelphia for Boston, dragged into the pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell, carrying away the Grinnell's bowsprit, foretopmast head, and mainmast by the deck; hull not injured; she left for Philadelphia for repairs under foresail, the only sail she could set. Brig J. W. Woodruff, from Calais for Philadelphia, had main boom broke, stern damaged, and boat stove; she remained at the Breakwater, in company with brigs Harriet Amelia, from St. Domingo for Philadelphia; Superb, from Rio de Janeiro, ordered to New York; J. W. Sawyer, from Satilla River for Boston; Thomas Walter, from New York for Port Louis, Guadaloupe; schrs Gorham, Philadelphia for Boston; C. L. Herrick, do. for Dighton; yacht Dauntless, from Fortress Monroe for New York; and the barque Jessica, from Philadelphia for Cork.

The schr O. Burroughs (probably the Owen Bearse, from Philadelphia for Boston), sprung a leak and sunk off the Breakwater this morning.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Electric, Junge, hence, at Hamburg 16th inst.

Barque Hulda, Bergstrom, hence, at London 19th instant.

Brig Almira, Galley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 28th inst.

Schr Gannon, Stephens, from Malaga for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 9th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 50, hence, at Norwich 29th instant.

Schr C. W. May, Dimmick, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 28th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Arrived, steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.

Steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.

Steamship Moro Castle, from Havana.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK Oct. 30.—Arrived, steamship San Francisco, Howes, from Greytown.

Ship Ida Lilly, Patterson, from Greenock.

Brig Naiad, Punch, from Rio Janeiro.

Schr Anna and Gesine, Felter, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Another Democratic Convention.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World*, apparently speaking in the interest of our city hotels and restaurants, proposes that a convention be held of those Democrats who suffered from arbitrary arrests during the Lincoln reign. Such a convention could only be lodged and fed in New York city, and it would tax our resources to the utmost. There were arrested, without warrant or any lawful process whatever, other than the arbitrary orders of the Secretary of War, at Fort Donelson 15,000; at Vicksburg, 35,000; at Chattanooga, 25,000; at Appomattox and the other closing arrests, say 150,000, besides an aggregate on other miscellaneous occasions of about 200,000, making in all at least 425,000 Democrats arbitrarily arrested without warrant or process during the "Lincoln reign." This would amount, according to the most carefully prepared tables of logarithms, to six in a bed, exclusive of any other vermin, for every Democratic couch in the State of New York, including those at Sing Sing and Auburn. The thing is too big. It can't be done. If the intention is to convene only those who were arrested in Northern States, the question arises, were Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Missouri Northern States? If so, the arbitrary arrests made at Gettysburg and Antietam, in Morgan's raid, and in the Missouri battles, must be included. Or is it intended to exclude all who fought openly in Rebel uniform, and admit only the St. Albans raiders, the burners of the New York Orphan Asylum, the agents employed by Blackburn to introduce yellow fever into New York, the conspirators to resist the draft in Ohio and Indiana, to unloose the prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and to assassinate President Lincoln and his Cabinet? If these are the parties to be summoned, it becomes an important question whether the meeting had not better be deferred awhile. It would be a great discourtesy to hold such a convention unless it could be presided over by J. Wilkes Booth, as Chairman, with the assistance of Paine, Atzeroth, Surratt, Blackburn, and others equally distinguished, as Vice-Presidents. So many of these have reached their final destination, and the rest are so plainly on the way, that it would save a heavy expense in lights and fuel to wait till they have all got there. We have no desire to be present at the convention, or to send any of our reporters. But we venture to predict that, for the first time in the history of Democratic Conventions, cold water will be in lively demand and the supply limited.

The Civil Service—Its Fundamental Error.

From the N. Y. Times.

The indignation excited by the frauds on internal revenue will be comparatively profitless unless it end in a demand for more than a mere change of officers. The dismissal and punishment of proved rascality are well enough so far as they go. They are a tribute to the popular sense of justice which the Government cannot safely withhold. But as a preventive of further wrong they will amount to little. Everybody says, of course, that the vacant places shall be filled by honest and competent men. The Secretary, doubtless, intends to appoint such if he can. The difficulty is that, in the present state of the civil service, the qualifications of integrity and capacity are available to a very limited extent. Other considerations override them. Intrigue and impudence, combined with political support, are mighty, and usually prevail. Availability occupies the place of merit; and the interests of the revenue are intrusted to officials taken hap-hazard, with no reasonable assurance that the future will be better than the past.

In this fact we have one of the countless illustrations of the losses and disgrace inflicted upon the country by its failure to organize a civil service on a rational footing. With a vast army of office-holders, we have, in truth, none of the advantages which a proper organization would present. The elementary qualities of efficiency are absent. No training, no test of fitness, no gradation resting on ability and character, no provision for promotion, no pledge of permanence. How could our civil service be better than it is? Its members have no established relation to the Government; they are the temporary recipients of salaries which a nod of the departmental head may at any moment terminate. At the best, their positions are contingent on the chances of party warfare. No incentive to special study or unusual diligence, therefore, is afforded them. They were appointed arbitrarily, for reasons of which their superior is the sole judge, and they have the ever-present consciousness of being liable to removal for reasons which all effort on their part may fail to overcome. If the system were designed expressly to exclude the able, the ambitious, and the energetic, and to offer premiums to inefficiency and laxity of conscience, it would probably be exactly as it is. And so long as it shall be permitted to remain so, we must look for its fruit in exposures akin to those with which the public have recently become familiar.

This country now stands almost alone in its neglect of the conditions essential to an effective service. England and Russia, perhaps, come nearest in their shortcomings, though both have taken strides in advance of the United States. Fourteen years ago an official report to the English Government compressed into a sentence a statement which is still applicable here:—"Admission to the civil service is, indeed, sought after; but it is for the unambitious and the indolent or incapable that it is chiefly desired." Marked improvements have since been carried out. The principle of competitive examination has been adopted, though its benefits are kept within narrow compass by the patronage which retains the highest offices. Of the systems that prevail in other countries of Europe we are informed by the *North American Review*, the current number of which has a short but suggestive article on the subject. In France, the principle laid down by the first Napoleon, "that all public offices should be filled by the most competent persons," continues in force, despite revolution and despotism, and is all the time improving in its operation. The German States, says the *Review*, "particularly Wurtumburg and Prussia, are more advanced than any other country in their system of examination." Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and even Portugal and Spain, exact evidence of qualification, and reward merit with promotion; and in Greece a university education is indispensable to admission. "Ours is probably the only country in the world," remarks the *Review*, "where a system of examination and promotion in the dispensation of its public offices does not exist in the civil service, though it exists in our military and naval service, the stringent discipline and efficiency of which are well known to all Americans."

The opposition encountered by Mr. Jenckes in the late Congress does not permit us to be sanguine in the expectation of immediate reform. The enormous amount of patronage which the existing system confers is too valuable as a partisan agency to be surrendered without resistance. The party in possession refuse to give up the benefit of its influence, and the party out of office refuse to forego their reversionary rights. The crowd of politicians on both sides make common cause in defense of a system which is rendered valuable for their purposes by its defects and the corruption which it breeds. There will be no change until the intelligence and moral principle of the country protest, in more emphatic terms than have yet been heard, against the source of the evils which are now traceable to the civil service. Its defects and its demoralizing tendencies are equalled by its wastefulness, and a wise economy will ultimately enforce a change. When the taxpayers find their burdens too grievous to be borne, they will not disregard the loss of millions and hundreds of millions which attends the working of the present system. When they insist that the machinery of government shall be run in the interest of the republic, and that honest experience and tried ability shall carry more weight than the indorsation of members of Congress or the support of "rings," we may hope for the enactment of something like Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill. Till then, let us cultivate patience.

Negro "Insolence."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The New York *Times*, in the course of a "half-and-half" leader on "The Division of Races," says:—

"Take the Virginia election as an illustration. The blacks voted one way, the whites another. Is that evidence that the blacks alone are pursuing a course which points to the antagonism of races? The great majority of whites voted primarily against a Convention—that is, against reconstruction based upon political equality; and, secondly, in favor of candidates hostile to the newly acquired rights of the negroes. Is it surprising that the latter voted solidly against their own degradation and disfranchisement, and in support of candidates radically opposed to the old pro-slavery spirit? And is it fair, when deprecating the tendencies of the time, to forget the unwise, illiberal, and unjust proceedings of the whites, and to remember only the folly and insolence of the blacks?"

Comments by the Tribune.

Whoever has any knowledge of human nature, and more especially of negro nature, must know that the Virginia blacks would most gladly and proudly have voted for the ablest and most eminent of the Virginia whites, if the whites, as a class, would have let them. But for the ever-present horror of being sold to some slave-trader, and sent South to be driven in gangs in the cotton-fields, the Virginia slaves were a happy peasantry—not over-worked, for the most part amply though coasely fed, and loving their homes with a passionate devotion. A slave was proud of his master's social rank, his wealth, his broad domain, whenever he could be, and spoke fondly of "*my* cattle," "*my* horses," etc., with an unconscious identification of his own interests with his master's. We know no country with a strictly laboring class superior in docility or efficiency to that of Old Virginia. All that was needed to attach that class firmly to the political fortunes of her white aristocracy was simply an earnest, hearty recognition of the freedmen's manhood and their newly acquired political rights.

The great mass of the whites, and especially of the former aristocracy, have chosen to refuse that recognition. They began, directly after Lincoln's death, by conspiring to give the freedmen barely starvation wages. They proceeded in legislating, under Johnson's reconstruction, to deny them the most essential civil rights. And, when Congress dictated a new and different plan of reconstruction, by which power is based on loyalty and manhood, not on color, they combined to resist such reconstruction to the bitter end.

Such being the facts—and the *Times* substantially admits them—we ask, earnestly, what is meant by "the folly and insolence of the blacks?" We challenge specifications. We sue for evidence. That they did not vote to disfranchise themselves is certain; would not the *Times* have scorned and flouted them if they had? That they sometimes made mistakes, and distrusted where they might wisely have reposed faith, we believe; but is it a wonder that—in view of the formidable conspiracy to crush them—they chose to vote for the candidates who seemed most thorough-going in defense of their rights? Professions are cheap, you say; but, as between the man who offers to render me a great service and one who puts his pistol to my head and bids me stand and deliver, can you blame me for preferring the former? This may possibly be "folly," though we hardly see it; but how can it be "insolence?" Do let us understand!

The *Times* intimates that some of the whites who volunteered to counsel and lead the blacks are neither Solomons in wisdom nor models of disinterested virtue. We do not quarrel with this judgment. We regret that Governor Peirpont, Judge Rives, and several more of their stamp, were not chosen to the Convention. We believe it would have been better for all classes that they had been. But do whites evince such perfect, unerring wisdom in the choice of representatives, that they can afford to throw stones at blacks on this score? Have not others as well as negroes sometimes given more heed to noisy, vehement professions of deference and devotion than to solid but modest worth? Did the blacks elect Andrew Johnson?

A New Era for American Statesmanship.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our late war was but a portion of the grand series of sequences and causes which constitute their revolution through which the American people have been and still are passing towards the predestined future. When the war closed with the surrender of Lee's army to Grant near Appomattox Court House, a new era for American statesmanship was opened. It soon began to be apparent that the nation had outgrown the swaddling clothes and leading strings of its infancy. It must now, in its manhood, gird itself to run the race that is set before it. The "abstractions" of State rights have dissolved, leaving behind them but a dim and misty tradition of old conflicting sectional interests. In their turn these must disappear completely; while the idea of a vast, consolidated, unified nation arises distinctly before the national mind as the goal of our ambitious hopes. In order to reach this goal we need a higher style of statesmanship than even that which successfully laid the foundations of the republic. To restore internal peace and prosperity, to develop our inexhaustible sources of material wealth, to apply all the marvellous agencies of modern science and civilization, to educate, refine and elevate the national character, and to maintain among the great powers of the earth the imperial position to which the United States are summoned by manifest destiny, is a task for the combined energies of the entire American people, directed by the wisdom and experience of statesmen compared with whom the pigmy politicians of the present day will sink into utter insignificance and oblivion. Patriotism must take the place of greediness for official spoils. Broad and generous views of domestic and foreign policy must be substituted for narrow and bitter sectional prejudices. Questions of finance, and other branches of political and social economy, must assert their vital importance, and wrangling over dead institutions must cease. The art of governing must no longer be reckoned among the lost arts. None of the requisites which such thoughtful writers as Ansaldo Ceba and Henry Taylor, the one in his "Citizen of a Republic," and the other in "The Statesman," have proved to be indispensable in the rulers of a powerful State, should be any longer neglected. The popular mind should be trained to recognize and demand a high standard of excellence in the selection of their leaders. It should become the universal conviction that it is a blessing to have at the head of affairs the most intelligent and capable men that can be found in the country. Intelligence, and not black ignorance, should rule. The insidious attempts of any party whatever to exercise despotic control by the aid of the ignorant and degraded should be indignantly denounced. Nor should that undue jealousy of superiority be imitated which impelled the 'fierce democracie' of Athens to ostracize its best and noblest citizens. "A statesman," we are told, "should follow public opinion. Doubtless, as a coachman follows his horses; having firm hold of the reins, and guiding them." Incalculable mischief has been wrought by high placed folly and imbecility. We have suffered enough from mediocrity and weakness on the part of our Chief Magistrates, and such qualities should no longer recommend a candidate. Let us not fear to trust the reins of government to a firm hand. The name of Grant heads a long list of heroes who have fought for the unity of the nation. Ignoring alike North, East, West, and South, these men of deeds and not of words have comprehended and sought the welfare of the whole country. By bringing out the latent forces of a people, unconscious of its resistless might, and organizing these forces for victory, they crushed the most formidable Rebellion which any government ever encountered. If they were to carry into politics the grandeur of the views and the energy which they evinced in war, they would conspicuously illustrate the new era for American statesmanship. They would be the statesmen of our future.

Southern Politics from the Negro Standpoint.

From the N. Y. World.

The Southern elections, particularly that of Virginia, which was more warmly contested than the others, demonstrate that there is already a complete separation of the two races; and the acrimonious bitterness that has been developed renders it probable that this alienation is irreconcilable. It will most undoubtedly be permanent if the reconstruction experiment proceeds much farther on its present basis. There was never perhaps in the history of the world a great political and social crisis which found the men in power so unequal to the exigency. In a country convulsed and rent by a great civil war, in which a semi-barbarous population were suddenly released from servitude, there were two great dangers to be guarded against at its close, and consequently two great objects of national policy which ought to have been regarded as paramount. One of these objects was the early restoration of national harmony, lest the animosities of the war should become chronic; and the other the establishment of kindly relations between the two races, thus preserving them from antagonism and their sections from anarchy. Neither the desirability of these ends nor the reality of the dangers can very well be disputed. Looking at the subject from the very lowest point of view, it was inexpedient for the country to sustain the burdens of war in time of peace; but large armies cannot safely be dispensed with so long as Southern hostility is not converted into friendship, nor if the two races in the South need to be restrained from mutual slaughter.

Now it is a matter of experience, which the Southern elections put beyond denial, that, in both respects, the danger has been aggravated by the Republican party. As a direct consequence of the Reconstruction policy, the South is less reconciled to the North, and the negroes infinitely more jealous of the whites, than at the close of the war. The Southern whites have been provoked to sulky stubborness, and the negroes stirred up to a pitch of seditious insolence which would never be tolerated in the North, and is borne by the South only because the South is under the heel of a military despotism. If we could hope that this unfortunate state of Southern feeling was but a temporary stage in the progress towards solid and durable tranquillity, it might perhaps be borne. But nothing is more certain than that, if the Republican policy is persisted in, matters will grow worse and worse. It is the necessary consequence of the reconstruction scheme to widen the breach between the two races, and to accelerate the relapse of the Southern whites into the bitterness of the old alienation. This will follow from the operation of human nature in the circumstances of the parties. If you put a beggar on horseback, he will pretty surely, according to the proverb, ride to the devil. If you suddenly elevate an inferior race from abject servitude to domineering authority, they would under any circumstances abuse their power; much more when they are stimulated and set on by an arrogant political party, acting at a distance, and seeking to profit by their hostility to the subjugated whites. That the existing feuds will be constantly strengthened and intensified must be evident to every considerate man who will attend to the negro points of view.

That the negroes can shape matters as they please, follows from the fact that they are an overwhelming majority of the party which will control the State Governments. What they will please to do can easily be predicted from the views they take of their rights. The whole property of the South they regard as equitably theirs; and they can support the claim by arguments specious enough to convince themselves. The reasoning is this:—Property is the creation of labor, and belongs of right to those who produce it. The negroes, as slaves, toiled without compensation to create the property which existed in the South at the beginning of the late war. If any part of it justly belonged to the white race, they squandered more than their share upon their armies, and the negroes may fairly claim the residue as the accumulated wages of uncompensated toil. This view springs up so naturally, and will diffuse itself so easily in the negro mind, that it will be the cardinal idea of the negro policy. As soon as the new State Governments are organized the negroes will control every Legislature, and plunder and agrarianism, under the name of reclamations for past robbery, will be the chief object of their policy.

There are various ways in which a legislature under negro control could begin their attacks upon property. One of the most obvious and easiest is through the power of taxation. The negroes own no property, and by laying the State taxes entirely on property they would escape all the burdens of the State Governments. As they would not share the burdens, all motives to economy would be removed. Profuse expenditures would be made for schools, to which all negro children and youth would be admitted, and as a consequence the spirit of caste would keep out the whites. The same would be true of hospitals and asylums for the insane, the infirm, the aged, the indigent; for orphans, widows, and even laborers out of employment. A militia would be organized efficient enough to enable the negroes to maintain their ground against the whites. This militia would be paid for the time spent in drills and parades; and their arms, accoutrements, and uniforms would be paid for out of the State treasuries, and be often changed or renewed. Taxes could be made so high as to equal the ordinary income on the property taxed, and when it had thus become valueless, it would be exposed to sale for the taxes, and finding no buyers it would be forfeited to the State and finally apportioned out to the negroes under some sort of an agrarian law. In this manner the negroes could in five years acquire all the landed property in the States of which they hold control.

We have sketched what would be the natural progress of the negro suffrage experiment, if the white people of the South should submit. But certain it is that they would not permit the experiment to reach its natural termination without uprisings to resist it. Before it had proceeded far, the South would be a wide theatre of violence and blood, or else it would require a Federal army of half a million to keep the peace. But the North will refuse to support such armies, and the final upshot will be that the Federal Government, after having whetted the appetite for vengeance, will leave the two races to wreak it on each other, when the negroes will be slaughtered with as little compunction or remorse as if they were herds of wolves.

We supplicate candid men to weigh these probabilities; and explain to themselves, if they can, how calamities so hideous are to be averted. Is it not true that the Reconstruction scheme has, thus far, produced nothing but division and bitterness? Is it not certain that, if pushed through with a high hand, it will increase the exasperation? Does it not plainly follow that the only security for peace in the South is an increase of the military force? And when an overburdened people shall refuse to be taxed for this purpose, and the armies are withdrawn and disbanded, and pent-up vengeance is let loose, its desolating effects will cause the negroes to rue the day when they fell into the hands of the radicals. If Congress persists in this mad experiment, the condition of the South will be very much worse than it is now before it is better.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

OR

SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,
NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY,
NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 123 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,
H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular
HYDRAULIC PACKING,
Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ¼ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.
9 21 stuth 2t12p M. C. S.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10·50.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9·00.
BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17¼rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12¼rp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT,
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
9 12 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1]tp
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16¼

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 8 26¼

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE PARMESAN CHEESE,
DUTCH HEAD CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA, OR
IMITATION ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.,
8 14¼ Philadelphia.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7¼rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).
This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye*, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.
Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17tuthsa2m

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FANCY FURS.
The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VAriety, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths¼ No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27¼rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11¼ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE
FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $825.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street
11¼ PHILADELPHIA.

PRANG'S
AMERICAN CHROMOS
IN IMITATION OF OIL PAINTINGS,
Published by L. PRANG & CO., Boston. Sold in all Picture Stores. Send for Catalogue. 10 1 tuthsim

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE GIRARD COLLEGE.—The special committee of Councils to examine into the facts connected with the removal of Major Smith, President of Girard College, held an adjourned meeting yesterday. The committee, before hearing witnesses, decided to admit the Directors of the College to the room during the investigation, and to allow of no cross-examination of witnesses except by the members of the committee, but at the same time to permit the Directors to suggest any questions to any one of the committee to be put to the witnesses. Two members of the Board who voted for the removal of Mr. Smith gave their testimony, after which the committee adjourned.

The members of the Board of Directors who voted for the removal have issued the following statement giving the reasons for their action:—

THE DIRECTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

On the eleventh day of September last the Board of Directors of the Girard College, under the highest sense of duty to the Trust, created a vacancy in the office of President, to take effect on the following first of November, and elected to that position a former President, who was of large experience, and an instructor by profession, and whose *previous* trial had given earnest of his ability in that position. This act was done in the exercise of an undoubted power given by the express words of the ordinance, which directs that the office of President shall be held *"at the pleasure of the Board,"* and under the authority of the recent decision of the highest legal tribunal of the State. For this act Mr. Smith has, either directly or through his friends, caused the motives and persons of the directors to be assailed by almost daily attacks through the columns of the public press, and he has thought it consistent with the dignity which is supposed to belong to the position of President to cling to the office, and to refuse to acknowledge the authority which employs him.

The Directors have hitherto refrained from any public reply to the unfounded and unjust censures which have been heaped upon them. They have hitherto refrained from so doing because—

First. They knew that a public statement of the reasons which induced their action would result in injury both to the institution and to the individual; and

Second. Because Councils have undertaken an investigation of the circumstances connected therewith.

A decent respect for that body would at least have awaited the issue of the trial which Mr. Smith invited, and which he declares had been refused him by the Board.

Not content with the constant assaults which almost daily appear against the Directors, and the effort to forestall the result of this investigation and manufacture public opinion, the Board are informed that Mr. Smith will refuse to yield up the powers and profits of his office, and the occupancy of the dwelling on the College premises, which he holds only by virtue of his office, and that he has resorted to the dilatory expedient of a bill in equity to prevent his successor from being installed. Perhaps no better illustration of the capabilities of the present incumbent could be given than the utter indelicacy and want of dignity which mark this clinging to office. The Board have borne with these efforts to misrepresent and injure them longer than a due respect for themselves, perhaps, would justify, through fear of injury to the purposes of this great charity; but they seem now to have no alternative but to make this public statement. They have removed Mr. Smith from the Presidency of Girard College because, after four years of kind and patient trial, they have found him to be, in their deliberate opinion, unfit and incompetent for his position; and because abuses have existed in the treatment of the orphans which the public have never suspected, and which the Directors have vainly sought to change in any other way.

In arriving at a conclusion as to the competency of an officer, the daily life of an institution, as witnessed by the Directors, is the safest guide. Hundreds of little details, each, perhaps, not of much importance except in connection with the others, go to form their correct judgment. They have found an utter absence of vigor in the conduct of Girard College—an evident want of a live man; they have seen the institution drifting along without purpose, chart, or compass, save what had been previously provided by others; moral mould and rust upon everything; dirt in the house, vermin in the beds; the appointments of the tables torn, dilapidated, and offensive, and, added to these, there was an entire want of all brain given to the economic condition of the institution, and of all heart in the treatment of mothers and orphans, while there have been constant appeals to the Directors to enforce the President's discipline; hundreds of boys running away, and all grades of crime committed, from absconding and petty larceny up to fornication and arson.

Some of these things met the Directors at every session of the Board or committees, and on every occasion when they visited the college.

Nothing can be claimed as an offset to these things, or as an evidence of progress in four years' trial, except the establishment of a "Legion of Honor," which enables certain little boys to sport a piece of colored ribbon in their button-holes: positively nothing else.

Inefficiency was bad enough, but something worse than inefficiency was constantly ringing in the ears of the Directors; clamorous appeals for relief against cruel punishment; mothers in tears at the private houses and places of business of the Directors, begging for justice to outraged children; pupils showing purple welts and the marks of cruel stripes upon their persons; boys incarcerated under lock and key for weeks upon weeks in midwinter, in the topmost rooms of college buildings, where no heat was allowed them—no light permitted when evening came—no books given them to read—stripped in some instances partially and in others almost entirely of their clothes—obliged to answer all the calls of nature in these rooms, and fed upon bread and water; children condemned to the House of Refuge on the application of the President, without knowledge on the part of their mothers or friends, and without any opportunity of appeal—new and ingenious modes of punishment, which were but the synonyms of torture—utter want of sympathy for the mute appeals of orphanage, and disregard for the feelings and rights of mothers, as shown in the denial of their most innocent requests. These are a sample of what the Board could no longer withstand.

Notwithstanding that the evidences of the punishments inflicted, as well as of the condition of discipline which has existed in the college, are to a large extent in the hands of the President alone, and not accessible to the board, some statements made in his reports or derived from the official records are appended which will sustain the action of the Directors.

During the first eighteen months of his administration, President Smith caused the expulsion of sixty-four (64) pupils! During the first six months of his administration 103 (one hundred and three) cases of absconding occurred, and from the 26th of June, 1864, to the 17th of September, 1864, there were 95 (ninety-five) cases. As an illustration of the floggings which have disgraced the College, the President reported that from the first of January, 1864, to the 31st of May, 1864, a period of five months, 249 corporeal chastisements had been inflicted, of which 68 had been administered by his own hand. After this, the public will not be surprised to learn that since the 7th of September last the number of cases absconding in the College have amounted to seven per cent. of its entire population.

The public will not expect that all the evidences of abuse of power which have disgraced this institution can be furnished in a communication, but the facts contained in this statement are susceptible of abundant proof, which will be furnished to the special committee of Councils recently appointed. These orphans are the wards of the Councils of Philadelphia. Many of them have the additional claim that they are the children of fathers who fell in defense of the nation. Is it possible that the people of this city would wish to see this noble charity converted into a house of correction, or a prison, and stripes and beatings to be the daily fortune of its children, instead of the tenderness and love that ought to belong to their years? Is it possible that they will not sustain and applaud any change intended to relieve these evils, to give the College back the confidence it once possessed, and help to make it what its good founder intended it should be—an ornament and a credit to Philadelphia, and a blessing to the poor fatherless and unfortunate?

JAMES J. BOSWELL,
ROBERT M. FOUST,
JOHN FRY,
ROBERT T. GILL,
WILLIAM C. HAINES,
CYRUS HORNE,
GEORGE REMSEN,
JOSEPH R. RHOADS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
GEORGE TRUMAN, JR.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1867.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD CONVENE AT CONCERT HALL.—A mass meeting of the friends of Irish nationality was held at Concert Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood. There was a large attendance, the Hall being pretty well filled. At 8 o'clock Mr. James Gibbons, announced as Senator Gibbons, was called to the chair, upon assuming the duties of which he delivered an address explanatory of the object that had brought them together. At the outset he alluded to the remark so frequently heard in certain quarters, that the Fenian Brotherhood are played out; that they are dead, since they can no longer obtain contributions from poor laboring men and hired girls; that now the hired girls refused to aid in the work, Queen Victoria is safe.

The speaker looked upon the meeting before him as a sufficient answer to the sneer that Fenianism is played out. He was not surprised that the Americans do not clearly understand this Irish question, since all that is known of Irishmen and measures by them is received through British channels—all coming from the same corrupted source. There could not be a more mistaken idea than to suppose the Irish people are not capable of self-government, or that they are not a united people on the question of Irish nationality. It was a source of pleasure to the speaker to stand up in vindication of his fellow-countrymen, to deny that they are indifferent to the great question of a separate, distinct nationality. A people divided in sentiment and feelings as the Irish people are represented to be, could not have stood up for seven hundred years and battled against their oppressors.

In the course of Mr. Gibbon's remarks a Fenian military organization entered the hall, preceded by martial music, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The meeting was further addressed by Mr. William J. Hines and Mr. R. J. Meehan, of the *Irish American*, both of whom spoke of the necessity of keeping up the Fenian organizations, and preparing for the great work when the propitious hour to strike the blow should arrive. Mr. Meehan said that it was not only necessary to give the cause countenance and encouragement, but to be ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the sacred cause of their country, to do for Ireland what Washington and his compatriots had done for America. The speakers were warmly applauded.

THE PARK COMMISSION.—The meeting of this body, yesterday, resolved itself into an exploration party. The Commissioners have just returned from New York. There they visited Central Park, examined it in detail, and duly weighed its cost and its value. The gentlemen who went there included General Meade, John Welsh, William Sellers, Chief Engineer Kneass, Chief Engineer of the Water Department Graeff, the Mayor of Philadelphia, and Professor Cresson. This party spent five hours yesterday at Fairmount Park, carefully going over the whole ground, and arriving at the conclusion that the improvements at Fairmount must begin at the Park gates, so that the work done in summer will not be furrowed by the rains of winter. Now, a large share of the summer work is undone by the gulleying effect of the rains of autumn. The indications are that the Commission will recommend an entire change in the improvement of the grounds from the original programme.

DISTILLERY SEIZED.—A seizure was made yesterday of a still and twenty hogsheads of mash used in the distillation of whisky, in an old frame house situated on Twenty-fourth street, above Walnut.

Soon after the seizure a large crowd gathered around the house, and attempted to bribe Inspector McGhegan, who had been left in charge, offering him fifty dollars to leave, but he refusing, they broke into the place, and were removing the property, when assistance arrived from the United States Marshal's office, and the crowd incontinently fled, leaving the articles behind.

The distillery had evidently been in operation but a short time before, as the still was warm when captured.

The parties who own the property are at present unknown.

THE ALLEGED POISONING CASE IN CAMDEN.—A further investigation was held in the case of the late James Hall, of this city, who died while on a recent visit to Camden. The stomach was carefully examined, and analysis made of its contents by Professor Reese. From the evidence received by post-mortem examination, the jury gave the following verdict:—That the said James Hall came to his death suddenly, on the 17th day of October, by apoplexy, at the house of Elizabeth Morriss, in the township of Newton, county of Camden.

ANOTHER GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward favorable to the formation of a Grant Club, and the nomination of General U. S. Grant for the Presidency, was held last evening in American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth street, below Girard avenue. On motion, George Hawkes was chosen President of the meeting, and William Bunn was selected to act as Secretary. The meeting was then addressed by A. Wilson Henszey, Hon. Leonard Myers, and others.

REDUCTION OF FORCE.—After to-day the services of the following temporary inspectors are to be dispensed with at the Custom House:—George L. Tallman, Jesse Cottman, George F. Gordon, S. J. Finley, George Geigman, George K. Wise, Jacob Parry, John K. Miller, Henry Andrews. Charles S. Ridgway was removed October 28, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu]

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES......6·28 MOON RISES......8·16
SUN SETS......4·58 HIGH WATER......4·19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. ALLEN,
MATTHEW BAIRD,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA			
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Atlanta	London	New York	Oct. 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 15
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 16
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 19
Bellona	London	New York	Oct. 19
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Oct. 22
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 23
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Belgian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 26
Europe	Havre	New York	Oct. 26
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
FOR EUROPE			
Union	New York	Southampton	Oct. 31
Atalanta	New York	London	Nov. 2
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 2
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 2
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 2
France	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Oct. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 2
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 2
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 9
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, Thompson, Savannah, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Pembroke, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Mystic Tie, Shaw, 12 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Restless, Baxter, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. Barrett.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Zouave, Whitmore, hence, at New Orleans 25th instant.
Ship Burmah, Davidson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th inst.
Ship Tonawanda, Julius, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 17th inst.
Ship Chieftain, Maguire, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th inst.
Ship John Clark, Letourneau, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 16th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, from Wilmington for Philadelphia, crossed the bar yesterday.
Barque Brabo, Vander Hayden, hence, at Antwerp 17th inst.
Barque D. Cornwall, Todd, hence for London, at Falmouth 18th inst.
Barque Ocean, Dickson, hence, at Antwerp 17th instant.
Barque Eagle, Potter, hence, at Marseilles 16th inst.
Brig Allston, Sawyer, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Bangor 28th inst.
Brig Clara, Morgan, hence, at Bilboa 15th inst.
Schr A. S. Simpson, Churn, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 29th inst.
Schr G. B. Taulane, Steelman, hence, at Wilmington 27th inst.
Schrs Lottie Taylor, and W. A. Crocker, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th inst.
Schr Jesse Hart, 2d, Pierson, hence, at Salem 28th instant.
Schr R. R. Townsend, Townsend, remained at Galveston 19th inst.
Schrs Reading RR. No. 48, Roth; Wm. Kallahan, Clark; and A. Magee, Ketchum, hence, at Alexandria 29th inst.
Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 19th inst.
Schr Champion, Clark, from Calais for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 27th inst.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, for Boston, cleared at Baltimore 29th inst.
Schr Tantamount, Davis, from Salem for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 27th inst.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, hence, at Newburyport 28th inst.
Schrs Nightingale, Beebe, and Amelia, Beebe, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 27th inst.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Bangor 26th inst.
Schrs J. May, Neal; A. Godfrey, Godfrey; Sallie B. Bateman; E. D. Endicott, Endicott; and F. Edwards, Boice, hence, at Boston 28th inst.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lighthouse Board has received official information that a pile lighthouse has been erected at Somers' Cove, at the mouth of the Little Annamessic river, Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of Nov. 6.

Official information is hereby given that a lightvessel, schooner-rigged, painted yellow, has been placed off the tail of York Spit, to mark that danger, and to guide vessels bound into Mobjack Bay and into York river, western shore of Chesapeake Bay, Va.

She is moored in four fathoms water, hard bottom.

The following compass bearings have been taken from this vessel:—

New Point Comfort Lighthouse NW, by N. ½ N.
Bac river SW, by S. ½ S.
Tewes Point W. ½ N.

The illuminating apparatus of this vessel consists of eight lamps and parabolic reflectors, twelve inches in diameter, arranged in a lantern around the mast, at an elevation of about thirty feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather a distance of eight miles.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.

EXCURSIONS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after WEDNESDAY, October 23, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave her dock, second wharf above Arch Street, Philadelphia, at 10 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington, Del., at 7 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

10 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILADA

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL......$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,
Nathan Hilles,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,
Samuel A. Bispham,
Edward B. Orne,
William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
Frederick A. Hoyt,
Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1§ *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CAROLINE M. RICHINGS......Directress
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), October 31,
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
IN
WALLACE'S CHARMING OPERA,
MARITANA,
including the following Gems:—

MISS RICHINGS will sing { Harp in the Air.—*Legend.* / Holy Mother.—*Duo.* / Scenes that are Brightest.—*Romance.*
MRS. SEGUIN...... { Alas, those Chimes.—*Song.* / Turn On, Old Time.—*Trio.*
MR. CASTLE...... { All the World Over.—*Air.* / Yes, Let Me Like a Soldier Fall.—*Song.* / There is a Flower that Bloometh.—*Ballad.*
MR. CAMPBELL { In Happy Moments.—*Ballad.* / Of Fairy Wand.—*Duo.* / So, My Courage Now Regaining.—*Air.*
MR. H. PEAKS...... { Hear Me, Gentle Maritana.—*Song.* / I am the King of Spain.—*Duo.*

GRAND CHORUSES.
"Sing, Pretty Maid," "Pretty Gitana, Tell us," and the celebrated "Angelus."

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
MISS C. RICHINGS,
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS, Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL streets,

NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,

UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.

This building has been entirely RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.

A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.

A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle......50 cents
Children under 12 years of age......25 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)..25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10301m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Oct. 30 and 31,
Positively the Last Two Nights of
MARY STUART.
Mary Stuart......Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
To conclude with
DUMB BELLE.
SATURDAY, MATINEE, MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
"A HIT! A HIT! A PALPABLE HIT!"
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART.
THE GREAT BILL REPEATED.
THIS EVENING the charming Vocalist and Burlesque Actress, Mrs. W. GOMERSAL, will appear in her original character of
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
in the highly successful comedy entitled
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
Concluding with THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Houses packed to the roof to witness
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY NIGHT,
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
with great effects. Gambling scene exemplifying Keno, Faro, and Roulette.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
in three original characters.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of Miss REIGNOLDS.
Monday next—Olive Logan's "SURF." New scenes and Mrs. JOHN DREW.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CONCERT HALL.
MR. HABELMAN'S
OPERATIC COSTUME CONCERTS.

Mr. Habelman has been induced, by the brilliant success of his first series of CONCERTS IN COSTUME, and at the earnest solicitation of many patrons of them, to announce another SERIES OF FOUR, to be given on the EVENINGS of November 7th and 8th, and December 5th and 6th. Principal artists from the Italian and German Opera will be engaged and introduced in parts adapted to their respective line of talent. A Chorus and Orchestra of selected performers have been secured. Selections from the following Operas will be performed:—

BELISARIO, FIDELIO, STRADELLA, LUCRETIA BORGIA, FAUST, IL TROVATORE, TANNHAUSER, LA DAME BLANCHE, MASANIELLO, AND BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Stage Manager......JEAN LOUIS
Music Director......CARL SENTZ
Subscriber's Ticket (secured seat) for the series of Four Concerts......$3·00
Subscription List now open at the Music Stores of Mr. TRUMPLER, No. 926 Chesnut street, and Mr. BONER, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 10 30tf

CARD.—MUSICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS AT CONCERT HALL (Chesnut street, above Twelfth). Mr MARK HASSLER begs leave to announce to his friends and the public that he will inaugurate and manage a series of Afternoon Concerts, to be given by HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA, every Monday Afternoon during the season of 1867-68. The first of the series will commence on Monday Afternoon, November 11, at 3½ o'clock. The particulars of Concerts, etc., will be announced in a few days. 10 31tf

THE FIRST MATINEE OF THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, at the NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 2, at 3½ o'clock. Tickets at Gould's, Trumpler's, Andre's, Lee & Walker's, and at the door.

Pupils' Extra Tickets may be obtained only at the Office of the Conservatory, and at the door. 10 30 2t*

MACALLISTER.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,

ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.

THE FAMILY RESORT

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,

THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,

IN THEIR

GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.

J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.

R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
Open EVERY NIGHT at 7½, commencing on WEDNESDAY, October 30. Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2½.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX,
BUNYAN TABLEAUX,
BUNYAN TABLEAUX,
from Union Hall, New York city, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Admission, 35c. Five tickets for $1'50. Reserved seats, 50c. Children, 25c.
10 26 6t ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Proprietor.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GRAND MATINEE
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
At half-past 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Miss GEORGIANA BLACKBURN.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 10 26 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WITTIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
November 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [10 31 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
On Friday morning,
November 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, by order of Mr. Thomas Dolan; embracing lines of hoods, breakfast shawls, children's and misses' clocks, scarfs, children's coats, ladies' sontags, etc., being the balance of stock of the Keystone Knitting Mills. [10 26 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 1, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [10 26 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
November 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 29 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 5, at 10 o'clock on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 31 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE, CARRIAGES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, COW, ETC., near Darby, Delaware Co.
On Friday Afternoon,
November 1, 1867, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, at the residence of J. B. Conover, Esq., Darby road, near Darby, Delaware Co.
A quantity of Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Beds, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, etc. etc. [10 29 3t

EXTENSIVE SALE.
VERY SUPERIOR FURNITURE, LARGE AND FINE MANTEL MIRRORS, Handsome Velvet and Wilton Carpets, Fine Hair Mattresses, etc.
On Monday Morning,
November 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 South Third street, by catalogue, the entire furniture. [10 31 3t

STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,
November 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1435 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the stock of elegant cabinet furniture manufactured by Messrs. A. Lederman & Co., expressly for their wareroom sales; made of the very best material, and finished in oil and varnish.
May be examined, with catalogues, two days previous to sale. [10 31 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, BAGATELLE TABLES, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room, library, and kitchen furniture, from families declining housekeeping. [10 2t

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements, Garnis et Couverts de Tapis

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

EN

EXHIBICION,

In Serie de Cuartos,

COLOCADO

COMO

Salas de recibimiento

Y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1867.

The Public Buildings for Penn Square.

BOTH branches of Councils have adopted a resolution requesting the assent of the Legislature to the donation of Penn Square for the use of public buildings. It therefore only remains for that body to give its consent, and we will have the squares put to that use which the founder of our city originally designed. But at the same time, on the passage of the required law by the Legislature, it is important that certain conditions be laid down, to which the societies to be favored must conform before the gift of this valuable piece of real estate shall become absolute. The property was designed by Penn for public buildings, and it is only proper that the societies should be public in character, and not merely in name. To vote the possessions of the city to a close corporation, or one in any way approaching such a character, would be an outrage on the public. We require of those associations a wider extension of the privileges which they now extend only to their members. We think it but due to the city that some amendment should be secured to the plan on which these societies are at present conducted, which will cease to limit the advantages of their existence to a few members who are regularly assessed at high dues. Thus, in the case of the Philadelphia Library, we do not deem it at all proper for the city to give one of those valuable squares to an association the privileges of which are restricted to stockholders, who have to pay thirty dollars for a share of stock and heavy extra dues *per annum*. By such a proceeding the city will in reality be donating a handsome present out of the public purse to the limited number of stockholders of the Library. With this liberality on the part of the city should come a corresponding liberality on the part of the members of the favored corporations. While we do not think that they should be demanded to deliver up their shares, and make their institution immediately a public library, yet we think that some steps might be taken which would ultimately lead to that result. The present collection of works in the Philadelphia Library is the basis for a great free library, like that of Boston. It is the nucleus around which could be made to centre a most magnificent collection. So long as it continues a private corporation, its sphere of usefulness must necessarily be limited. But should its stockholders vote to gradually change it into a free library, by agreeing that if the State would buy up such shares of stock as would not be donated to the cause by the holders, and the State then vote such an endowment as would secure for it a permanent income, a great step would be taken in furtherance of a noble object. As a rule, the stock of the Philadelphia Library is held by a class of people who would willingly donate their shares to such a public end. By this means we would have the Library quietly transformed from a private to a public institution; and by opening it to all our citizens who are vouched for as respectable by any two prominent gentlemen, as is the law in the Boston Library, its sphere of usefulness would be immeasurably increased. A slight annual charge to such as took out works, say a dollar per annum, would, with the endowment from the State, yield a revenue, independent of the donations which it would certainly receive, amply sufficient for all the wants of the Association.

We have thus sketched off what would be the true plan of future operations on the part of the Philadelphia Library, on taking possession of one of the Penn Squares. And the same general features should govern the course of the three other societies which are to be similarly favored. Nor is the idea at all chimerical. The steps necessary are rendered perfectly clear to any one who will take the trouble to investigate. All that is necessary is some incentive, and that can be secured by making the adoption of some such plan a condition precedent to the grant of the squares to the corporations. If the adoption of such an idea by each of the four societies is made an essential requisite to the presentation of the squares, the first step will be secured. There is no necessity for any haste in the transferral. Let the change be gradual. If it takes ten years it does not matter. But let the ultimate change be at once made, in effect, in the management of the associations. If such a return for the liberality of the city should be made by the new occupants of the squares, we have no reason to doubt but that they could secure a handsome endowment both from the Commonwealth and the municipality. It would be to the direct advantage of both to make the public buildings an ornament and a pride to our city. Their influence would be felt throughout not only all the State, but throughout all the land, and a central spot be found around which the scientific and literary men of the nation could congregate. The beneficial influences of the adoption of the proper plan cannot be over estimated, but if it should have no other effect than to cause us just local pride, and place the advantages of learning within the reach of more of our people, enough would be gained to compensate the shareholders for the exclusive privileges which they have surrendered for the general good.

The War in Europe.

OUR latest advices from Rome to-day indicate that the Pope has fled from the "Eternal City," and claimed protection of General Dumont, Commander of the French Expeditionary Corps. There is but little doubt now that General Garibaldi will take the city of Rome, and from that city demand guarantees of new rights for the Italian people. He may be able to enforce the incorporation of the Papal States with Italy, and thus take a great step in ending the temporal power of the Pope. Garibaldi has too much good sense to attempt much else at present. He will desist from his march of conquest as soon as he can feel assured that Italy will be united, and will have secured a more general representation in the councils of King Victor Emanuel. To go farther, and carry out the plans of Mazzini, would bring on a general continental war, and would be slow of success, if ever a Republic could be erected. Garibaldi desires a Republic, but knows that blessing is out of reach at present.

As matters stand at this writing, therefore, it is probable that order will reign again in Rome very shortly, and the temporal power of Pope Pius IX will be decided in a grand congress of the powers of Europe.

The Fenians Redivivus!

LAST night a Fenian meeting was held in our city, which was composed of women and men of Irish descent. Speeches were made, fifty volunteers marched in and were cheered, and we presume a collection was taken up, although no mention is made of it in the report. We are heartily sorry to see the renewal of a cause which, however laudable in its object, is utterly impracticable in its end. The money given by those least able to give is all squandered in supporting lazy leaders, who live off the hard earnings of others. The Irish people are credulous without a parallel in thus giving to such men. Where is all the money given to James Stephens, or O'Mahony, or any of those leaders who have now disappeared from the scene? It is all wasted or stolen, and the loss falls on the poor Irish washerwomen and coachmen who were thus cruelly deceived; and yet they are giving once more, thus furnishing an example of patriotism and credulity without a parallel in the annals of attempted revolutions. Zeal for the cause, if tempered with discretion, would have long since failed to draw money from their depleted funds.

AMAUROSIS CAUSED BY TOBACCO SMOKING.—A paper on "Amaurosis from Tobacco Smoking" was lately read before the Medico-Chirurgical Society in England, by Mr. Hutchinson. The author adduces evidence to prove that the form of nervous blindness known by the name of amaurosis is frequently produced by excess in tobacco smoking. Of the thirty-seven cases which Mr. Hutchinson recorded, thirty-one were smokers. The history of the patients and the most successful mode of treatment led Mr. Hutchinson to the following conclusions:—1. Amongst men, this peculiar form of amaurosis (primary white atrophy of the optic nerve) is rarely met except among smokers. 2. Most of its subjects have been heavy smokers—half an ounce to an ounce a day. 3. It is not associated with any other affection of the nervous system. 4. Amongst the measures of treatment the prohibition of tobacco ranks first in importance. 5. The circumstantial evidence tending to connect the disease with the use of tobacco as a cause deserves the serious attention of the profession.

SUPERSTITION IN ENGLAND.—In the agricultural districts of England there yet remain among the people many curious relics of the superstitions of the middle ages. A singular instance came to light not long since in Shropshire, which is thus related by a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"Going into a neighbor's house in Madely, one day last week, I found one of the children suffering from severe cough, and expressed my opinion that it was a case in which medical assistance should be obtained. The father of the boy agreed that it was very bad, but said that before calling in a doctor he intended to try a cure that he had long used in similar cases, and never found to fail. On being pressed to communicate the prescription, he gravely informed me that the charm consisted in cutting a few hairs from the part of the patient's head where it joins the neck, placing them between two thin slices of bread and butter, and giving them to a dog. If the sandwich took no effect on the animal the patient would recover; but if the dog sickened the case was critical, and a doctor should be called in forthwith."

THE PAPAL STATES.—At the meeting of the International Statistical Congress at Florence, Professor Silvagni said the area of the Papal States is at present 11,000 square kilometres, the length of coast 450 kilometres, and 50,000 hectares of land are marshy and uncultivated. The kilometre is 3280·9167 feet; the hectare, 2·471 acres. Two-fifths of the buildings and a third of the land in Rome belong to the Church. Since 1847 the lay population has increased from 176,000 to 215,000, and the clerical population has doubled. There has been no progress in the industry of the country in the last forty years. In 1813 there were thirty-nine wool factories, which still exist. The proportion of soldiers to the population is twenty-three in one thousand, which is greater than in Prussia.

MAKING SEA-SAND PRODUCTIVE.—Another experiment has been made in England to ascertain the effect of sewage manure upon sea sand, which, according to Liebig, would never yield a crop. The Metropolitan Sewage Company became tenants of ten acres of land at Barking, upon which bricks had been made. On one acre of the ten, 4000 loads of the Maplin sands were spread to the depth of two feet. On this grass and wheat were sown, with an admixture of the sewage, and the result was a healthy and productive crop. This year the whole of the ten acres, for which the Company paid £4 an acre, is all laid down in grass, and has been relet to a London dairyman at £13 10s. the acre, the Company supplying their tenant with sewage to the amount of 50s. per acre.

—The Rev. Dr. Banes, at the Unitarian Convention at Chicago last week, said he had studied the subject with deep thought and anguish, but he had never been able to find any reason why sin was let loose upon the world.

A VENERABLE PIONEER.—An interesting episode occurred at a recent meeting of "Pioneers" in Newark, Ohio. Among the persons present was a woman one hundred and two years old, who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1765, and removed in 1799 with her husband and six children to what was then the "Far West," walking every mile of the way, and carrying her infant, a year old, in her arms. The only villages of any size they passed in their journey westward were Wheeling and Winchester, Va. The old lady is still vigorous and sound of body and mind, and lives two miles from Newark on a farm.

OBITUARY.

John A. Andrew.

Every reader of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH will learn with profound regret the startling and sad intelligence of the death of ex-Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts. He died of apoplexy, yesterday, the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. Born at Windham, Me., May 31, 1818, he had reached his 50th year—a period at which the pride of his friends and the patriotism of his countrymen might reasonably anticipate for him another quarter of a century of honor and usefulness. Some of his state papers and public addresses, especially upon questions of finance and economy, his orations on various occasions, and the stirring address of the Governors of the loyal States, issued from their meeting at Altoona, Pennsylvania in the dark hours of September, 1862, and which emanated from his pen, will rank with the finest productions of our foremost statesmen. John Albion Andrew graduated at Bowdoin College, Me., in 1837, at the early age of nineteen, and immediately entered upon the study of the law in Boston, where in 1840 he was admitted to the bar. Until the outbreak of the war he practised his profession in that city, attaining special distinction in the fugitive slave cases of Shadrach Burns and Sims, which arose in that city under the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. From the year 1848 he was closely identified with the anti-slavery party of Massachusetts, but held no office until 1858, when he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Boston. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago Republican Convention, and after voting for Mr. Seward on the early ballots, announced the change of the vote of part of the Massachusetss delegation to Mr. Lincoln. In the same year he was elected the twenty-first Governor of Massachusetts, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1780, by the largest popular vote ever cast for any candidate. He was specially energetic in placing the militia of Massachusetts on a war footing in anticipation of the impending conflict between the Government and the seceded States. Immediately upon the President's proclamation of April 15, 1861, he despatched five regiments of infantry, a battalion of riflemen, and a battery of artillery to the defense of the capital. Of these, the Massachusetts Sixth was the first to tread Southern soil, passing through New York, while our own regiments were mustering, and shedding the first blood of the war in the streets of Baltimore, where they were assailed by the mob on their march through that city. Governor Andrew's telegraphic despatch to Mayor Brown, praying him to have the bodies of the slain "laid out, preserved in ice, and tenderly sent forward to him at the expense of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," was expressive both of the deep humanity of its author, and of the reluctance of the Northern people to believe that a terrific struggle had begun, in which rivers of blood would flow. Governor Andrew was equally active in raising the Massachusetts contingent of three years volunteers, and was laborious in his efforts to aid every provision for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers. He was twice re-elected Governor, and during the three terms was one of the most urgent in impressing upon the administration at Washington the necessity of adopting the emancipation policy, and of accepting the services of colored troops. The meeting of Governors at Altoona, above referred to, mainly at Governor Andrew's instance, had these objects in view, and was the forerunner of the Proclamation of Emancipation. His third re-election, in November, 1862, over General Devens, the conservative candidate, was by 25,000 majority. On the expiration of this term he declined renomination, to attend to his private business, as he was unable to sustain the pecuniary sacrifices involved in holding the office. Soon after he was tendered and declined the Presidency of Antioch College, Ohio. He presided over the First National Unitarian Convention (held in 1865), and was a leader of the conservative wing of the denomation, or those who believed with Channing, and the early Unitarians, in the Supernaturalism of Christ's birth and mission, as opposed to Theodore Parker and his disciples. He also organized a Society for aiding Northern Immigration into the South, a scheme which met unfortunately with little success. He incurred much unpopularity among his friends, and no little fame among his enemies, by advocating License against Prohibition before a Commission appointed by the Legislature in 1867. Recent idle rumors have connected his name with Cabinet positions. His leading qualities were energy, independence of judgment, integrity, and will. Massachusetts has produced few abler men, and none nobler than John A. Andrew.

SERMONS.—Archdeacon Denison, in a recent speech at Wolverhampton, England, said he thought that sermons were very dull things indeed. He was dining the other day in London with an English gentleman, who had been a long time in India, and somehow or other the conversation turned upon preaching. He (Archdeacon Denison) remarked during that conversation that he aimed at preaching ten minutes in the morning. "Dear me, sir, where do you live?" asked the gentleman. "I should like to come to your church every Sunday. He would tell them another little story. He was preaching a short time ago in Bristol, and the papers described him thus:—"The sermon was preached by that sturdy ecclesiastic who has no eloquence, but is acceptable to some people because he calls a spade a spade." (Much laughter.) He accepted the description. (Cheers.)

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The London *Times* says:—"We do not know what to make of M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal. On the continent the loan of £4,000,000, necessary to the completion of the work, is said to be filled up. In this country his agents apply for subscriptions. By this time we thought that the great enterprise was to be achieved without us; but an opening is still made for us to come in for the crowning work. The shares of the Suez Canal are offered to us with the persistence with which the Sibylline books were laid before the old Roman King. The number of the sacred volumes has dwindled from nine to six, from six to three, still the weird old woman gives no sign of abating her demand, and still she reckons upon a purchaser."

THE CENSORSHIP IN POLAND.—The Russian censor in Poland has suppressed a Polish prayer-book. It had passed the hands of the regular inspector of the press, and fifteen thousand copies were printed. Subsequently a zealous official discovered some passages which to his mind appeared improper. He lost no time in forwarding intelligence to headquarters. All the copies were seized, and while the first censor was on the point of dismissal, the other received high praises, promotion, and "a high order" for "exceptionally zealous fulfilment of his duties."

SUICIDES.—The London *Athenæum* directs attention to the Registrar-General's curious return of the number of suicides in England during the eight years from 1858 to 1865. They average 1300 annually, and to every million of the population run thus in each successive year:—66, 64, 70, 68, 65, 66, 64, and 67. Hanging has always been the death generally adopted by suicides, 28 out of the ratio of 67 per million suicides falling under this head. After hanging follow cutting, stabbing, or drowning, poisoning and by firearms. The ratio of suicides per million of the respective populations in 1864 was 110 in France, 64 in England, 45 in Belgium, 30 in Italy, and 15 in Spain.

MURDER OF A PROFESSOR BY A BOY.—An extraordinary case is on trial in the department of the Dordogne, France, where Eloi Leymarie, fifteen years of age, stands charged with the murder of M. Delbos, of Nadaillac, in the arrondissement of Saabat. M. Delbos was a professor, who, after following his occupation in Algeria, had retired to Nadaillac, where he occupied a small house.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BULWER LYTTON SAYS THAT A refined gentleman may always be known by the perfumes he uses. In American society it is recognized as a mark of elevated taste to patronize Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its purity, freshness, and delicacy commend it to all persons of poetic taste and feeling.—*Concord Patriot.*

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730¼p

TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A meeting will be held in the TOWN HALL, Germantown, on FRIDAY, November 1, 1867, at 7½ o'clock P. M., of those who favor the nomination of General U. S. Grant for President. This meeting is called in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting held on last Saturday evening, and is for the object of forming a Grant Club for the Ward. All who cordially endorse the movement now being inaugurated all over the land, to nominate this distinguished soldier as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the coming Presidential contest, are invited to attend.
JOSHUA T. OWEN,
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
JOSEPH T. FORD,
10 31 2t Committee on Town Meetings.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.—PHILADELPHIA Oct. 31, 1867.
The members of the UNION LEAGUE, of Philadelphia, with the ladies of their families are invited to assist in the unveiling of the Statue of "AMERICA HONORING HER FALLEN BRAVE," just received from Rome, the work of our eminent artist and fellow-townsman, J. Henry Haseltine, on THURSDAY, October 31, at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order of the House Committee.
1t] GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.
N. B.—Members will show their tickets at the door

THE ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE are invited to meet at the College on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, to take part in the exercises inaugurating President ALLEN. A full attendance is requested.
1t* WILLIAM H. McCONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which place an election for nine Directors of said Company will be held, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
B. F. STOKES,
10 15 tuths10t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 718 SANSOM Street.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Distillers and Rectifiers' Association of Philadelphia will pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits in this city. By order of the President.
10 15 8t ISAAC M. KAHNWEILER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.—Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1867.—The Coupons due NOVEMBER 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD Street. H. P. RUTTER,
10 31 3t* Treasurer.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M., 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office No. 424 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, October 21, 1867.
The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leavenworth Branch, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
10 22 10t No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, Treasurer, and Clerk of Sugar Dale Oil Company will be held on TUESDAY, November 5, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 326 WALNUT Street.
10 2smthm3t* E. SHIPPEN.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FLATULENT OR WINDY COLIC.—These medicines are especially recommended for relieving the oppression frequently experienced after a hearty meal—in fact, they are the dinner pills—they assist nature in her digestive process, correct all acid, flatulent, or bilious tendencies, and by equalizing the circulation prevent a flow of blood to the head. For upwards of fifty years they have been the only remedies of millions of people for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Sold by all Druggists. 10 29 tuths3t

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 2 tuths[

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tuths tf North Side, above Ninth.

NOW READY,
AMONG THE INDIANS.
AMONG THE INDIANS.
AMONG THE INDIANS.
Eight Years in the Far West.
Eight Years in the Far West.
Eight Years in the Far West.
BY
H. A. BOLLER.
Cloth, 12mo. 428 Pages. $2.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL & CO.,
NOS. 17 AND 19 S. SIXTH STREET,
10 31 ths2t PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
AND BURGLARY ALSO!
THE GREAT SAFE TESTS

To be made positively on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of November next, on the vacant property at the Northeast corner of TWENTY-FIRST and ARCH Streets.
LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES to be tested with EVANS & WATSON'S, having the Boston Steam Patent Attachment as a Fire-Proof, and with any and all COMPETITORS AS A BURGLAR-PROOF—both tests to be made at the same time and place, and to commence at 8 o'clock A. M., the weather permitting; if not, the first fair day thereafter.
No effort will be spared to make the above tests as strong and as thorough as can be desired; and I trust that all parties interested will aim to be present, and see that the tests are both thorough and fair, and be able to judge as to the merits of the Safes so tested, the importance of which will readily be conceded.
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH street.
P. S.—It has become necessary to extend the time for the above test from the 22d instant, as before announced, for the reason that as yet I have had no response from other safe-makers as to the furnishing of burglar-proof safes; and as it is very desirable to have the tests comparative, the extra time is required to provide other safes for the burglar proof test.
I notice the published acceptance of Evans & Watson, with conditions about as long as the moral law code, some of which I cannot entertain; but from their very great desire to "promote the public interest; their high consideration for *the source*, and their *entire indisposition* to injure the *business* of any man," as therein manifested, I presume they will waive the extra conditions, and furnish their safe. If they do not, the safe will be furnished for the test by other parties. M. C. S.,
10 21 22 26 28 31—11 2 4 5 Agent.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.
The Subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR
DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND
DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC.
Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in
RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPISADES,
SILK TERRY COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,
NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATI STRIPED REPS AND TERRY,
French Embroidered Lace Curtains,
The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
10 14 mthstrp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW MESS MACKEREL.
Very Choice, Fat, and White
MESS MACKEREL,
For sale at prices lower than they have been for many years.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now opening an elegant assortment of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstu12t4p

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.
Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.
Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

AN OPPORTUNITY
RARELY OFFERED.
DRY GOODS
At an Immense Sacrifice.
UNEQUALLED CHANCES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE NOW SELLING DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Consisting in part of
Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods
IN EVERY VARIETY,
From their Immense Stock, at Extraordinarily Low Prices.
LADIES LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Now is the Time to make Your Purchases for the Fall and Winter. [10 28 6t4p

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$187·92	taking in	exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.
$202·92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$165·42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$187·92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$154·17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$124·17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80·42	do	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40s.
$163·87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$157·87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.
With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27tfr Philadelphia.

PATENT BOOK CARRIERS
AND
LUNCH BOOKS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10} NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR DARK Brown Carriage Horses, one Black Horse and one White Horse; drive together or single, and are good under saddle.
One Close Coach and
One Park Phaeton, made by Beckhaus.
One Dog Cart and
One Barouche, made by Wood Brothers.
Also Harness, Saddles, etc. etc.
Can be seen daily (Sundays excepted), from 8 A. M. to 12 noon, at private stables, west side of FIFTEENTH Street, above Locust. 10 28 6t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!— Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT with which the Washington Library Company are meeting in all quarters, in their plan adopted for the endowment of the Riverside Institute, is most flattering indeed. The shares, which cost $1 each, secure a handsome engraving, and a present besides.

THE rain dampens everything but the spirits of those who dress in clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Clothing House, under the Continental. Nothing can dampen a man's spirits when in perfect bodily comfort, which can be often attained by wearing well-fitting and comfortable clothing. See the goods!

THE enterprise and genius of this age of inventions have produced nothing more admirable than the great Combination Sewing and Button-Hole Machine, now exhibited and sold at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets. These Machines certainly have no equal anywhere.

A ROSE by any other name smells as sweet. So says Shakespeare, but he was no judge of Tobacco! If you want something fine, try Goodwin's Plantation. For sale everywhere.

HOMŒOPATHY IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT; fifty years of time and of triumphant success, in every disease, and in all parts of the world, have answered that question. It only remains to choose the best form of it. DR. HUMPHREY'S SYSTEM OF SPECIFICS, for family use, divests the system of all intricacy and uncertainty, and affords a degree of positiveness decisive in results, not attained by any other mode. See advertisement in another column. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS.—Mr. Mark Hassler will inaugurate a series of fine concerts, with his grand orchestra, every Monday afternoon, at Concert Hall. The first of the series will commence on Monday afternoon, November 11th. The entire series will comprise about twenty-eight concerts. The concerts will be given on a grand scale and at popular prices.

THE DEMAND FOR DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, progresses; so much so, in fact, that the energies of the proprietor and his assistants are tasked to the utmost extent in fulfilling the orders for the same. Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and its kindred diseases, are expelled from the system by this remedial agent. Apothecaries have it.

LACE CURTAINS.—1000 pairs elegant real Lace Curtains at greatly reduced prices: selling low because they were purchased at auction to sell close. Great variety and bargains in Curtains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street, are now opening an elegant assortment of Misses' and Children's Millinery. Also, a full line of Children's Clothing for boys, girls, infants, and misses, in the latest styles.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

BEDDING AND FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED— Carpets laid, and upholstering of any description done immediately. *Workmen always ready* at Patten's, No. 908 Chesnut street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

UPHOLSTERING.—For promptness, good workmanship, and low prices, apply at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to buy Curtains, great bargains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN PRICES.
Fall and Winter Underwear.
Fall and Winter Underwear.
Fall and Winter Underwear.
MCINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !

Remember { *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
OAK HALL.
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

ASHBROOK—SINCLAIR.—On Tuesday evening, October 29, 1867, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Mr. JOSEPH ASHBROOK to Miss KATE S. SINCLAIR, all of this city.

KRUGER—SCHILLING.—On the 29th instant, by the Rev. George A. Peltz, DANIEL L. KRUGER to KATE F. SCHILLING, both of this city.

DIED.

DEAMER.—On the 30th instant, Mrs. CHRISTIANNA DEAMER, aged 74 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Rowe, No. 907 S. Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HOLMES.—Suddenly, on the 30th instant, of disease of the heart, AMBROSE W. HOLMES, son of Edmund A. Holmes, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 923 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, November 2, at 10 o'clock. **

HUNTER.—Suddenly, in New York city, on the evening of the 28th instant, WILLIAM HUNTER Jr., of Germantown, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Tulpehocken and Green streets, on Friday morning, November 1, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

SMITH.—On Wednesday evening, October 30, at the residence of her brother, Uselma C. Smith, Esq., No. 1515 Green street, LLOYDA J., only daughter of the late Cyrus T. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, November 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DOUBLE FARINA, OR MILK BOILERS, Coffee and Tea Pots, Pans, Kettles, Wash-basins, Colanders, and other articles of Tinware and Housekeeping articles, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COPPER, BRASS, SILVER-PLATED, GALvanized, and Iron Wire, of various sizes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

1000 POUNDS IN AN HOUR OF SAUsage or Mince Meat may be cut by power, or 500 pounds by hand, when using the butchers' Sausage Machines. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE FASHIONS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER—NEW STYLES OF BONNETS, CLOAKS, AND DRESS MATERIALS.—The decrees of the rulers of fashion have at last gone forth, and the various modes and styles which are to be in vogue during the remainder of the fall and coming winter are fully determined. The ladies should, therefore, pay especial attention to what follows, else they will be guilty of that unpardonable sin—out of fashion. The consequences will prove fatal in their standing in society, for which reason we beg them to readjust their wardrobes according to the latest modes established by the goddess whom they worship.

In the matter of bonnets, velvet and satin are to be the favorite materials for the winter. Those made of satin have velvet trimmings, and velvet is trimmed with satin folds. The bonnets have no cape, but differ from the style of last season in having a narrow standing front, and something of a crown. They have not yet reached the standing crown, but rumor predicts they will do so in time. A pretty bonnet is one of royal purple velvet, with a diadem. The velvet was plain upon the frame, with a knot of the same at the back, and a bandeau of velvet with a small knot at the side. A width of white lace is festooned across the lower edge of the crown, falling in long, wavy scarfs from the sides. A bright little bonnet is made of Bismark velvet, tastefully trimmed with satin and leaves of forest autumn tints. A black velvet has green strings, and is set off with jet ornaments and a green scarf dotted with black. A grey velvet is particularly attractive, with a running vine of green leaves and snow-drops wreathing it, and inside trimming to match. A beautiful opera bonnet is composed of white tulle, puffed over white velvet. Wavy folds of illusion cross the front, amid which rests a wreath of the lily of the valley. Felt bonnets of light grey will be worn to some extent. The fanchon shapes are still sought after. An elegant bonnet of this shape is made of golden-brown velvet, and ornamented with clusters of rich autumn foliage.

A very elegant and attractive style of evening bonnets is in vogue. One is composed of white velvet, and trimmed with points of white satin, joined at the top of the crown with a bright ornament. A white tulley, shirred over the frame, is trimmed with transparent leaves and flowers. Another of soft pearl-color is edged with satin of the same shade, from which depends drooping marabout fringe. A wreath of velvet leaves and velvet strings edged with blonde complete the trimming.

In round hats there is more than the usual variety. They have narrow brims, low crowns, and are smaller every way than formerly. A novelty is the straight side Hungarian crown, and some quite pretty ones of this style in felt are exhibited. They are generally trimmed in velvet.

The prevailing styles of cloaks are the loose sack and paletot shapes. They are worn longer than last year, particularly those made of heavy material for winter wear. Black silk sacks, heavily embroidered with silk and jet, have been much worn during the present month, but are now laid aside to be replaced by wrappings of heavier material. Nearly all the styles are elaborately trimmed with satin or silk, or handsomely embroidered, some in bright-contrasting colors. Embroidering black cloth cloaks in colors is one of the novelties of the season. The satin so much used in trimming cloth cloaks is the linen back. There is a novel design called the surplice cloak—a loose sack, with coat sleeves. Over this is a cape, deep and square at the back, the outer edge at the shoulder resting on the top of the sleeve, and extending down the front the entire length of the cloak, with square ends in the form of a surplice. The edge of the surplice is neatly trimmed with satin folds. The brown (Bismark) cloth cloak is cut as a loose sack and quite long, with coat sleeves, and trimmed with black silk ribbon. There is a circular cape at the back, fitting to the neck and seamed to the sleeves; from the band it rounds away to within one quarter of a yard of the bottom of the cloak at the centre of the back. The front of the cloak is plain. Another new style has a deep point at the back, and sloping gradually around, is quite short in front. A black and white cloth—black ground veined with white—is long at the back and quite pointed, shorter at the sides and in front. The edge is scolloped and wrought in button-hole stitch with orange-colored silk. A row of this stitch runs across the back from shoulder to shoulder, about four inches from the band, in the form of a yoke. A style called the scarf sack is made of fine black cloth, shorter at the sides than at the back, and sloping gradually from the sides to the front, extends quite long, terminating in square ends resembling a scarf. There are three rows of satin in points, on the back, three or four inches apart, and one row of the same in front and across the shoulder at the joining of the sleeve to the sack. Circulars are not much worn, except in velvet. A new style that is rapidly gaining popularity is the Pelisse. It is made of heavy material for winter wear, close fitting, or nearly so, and is worn nearly as long as an upper skirt of a walking suit. The body is sometimes trimmed with plaits of the same material.

As to the material for dresses, poplins are still much worn, and so popular has the name become that half the materials composed of silk and worsted are called poplin. Among the new goods is Ottoman velour, composed of silk and worsted, much warmer than the silk velour, and intended for winter wear. The Japanese and Mosaic fabrics for winter dress are something new. They can be had in brown or grey grounds, with unique figure in brilliant colors. French merino of the best quality is still much used for winter dresses. It is soft and durable, and appears well until nearly worn out.

There is a great variety of materials for mourning dresses. Bombazine is still much used in full mourning, but is gradually giving way to a new style of cloth called imperial serge—a fine material, which wears well and looks well. For second mourning there is a new style of grey serge, with a raised irregular pattern of black running over the ground. It is handsomer than the black and grey mixtures so long worn, and will wear much longer.

The prices of imported goods have not diminished, the demand being still equal to, if it does not surpass the supply. Cotton goods, and nearly all materials of manufacture, can now be purchased at much lower prices than last year; and there will be no rise, if they do not continue to decline.

There is nothing novel in the manner of making morning robes or children's dresses. A pretty dress for a boy three or four years old has the skirt plaited and strips of bright plaid of contrasting colors from that of the dress running in the centre of each plait the length of the skirt. A scarf to match crosses the shoulders. Coat sleeves are more worn than loose ones, except for full dress occasions, when the flowing sleeve is much in vogue. For dress the skirt is often made double, the under one plain, and the upper one elaborately trimmed.

There appears to be no noticeable change in the mode of arranging the hair. The obnoxious "chignon" is still worn, and will in all probability hold its sway as long as the present style of bonnet is in vogue. It is not worn plain now, but is composed of plaits or twists, resembling twisted ropes or rolls, or waves, according to the fancy of the wearer. The front hair is combed back from the forehead.

A NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—The Hollingsworth School Building, on Locust street, west of Broad, has just been completed, and at 8 o'clock this morning it was thrown open for the inspection of the citizens of the Eighth Ward, in which it is located, and of the city generally.

The structure is a great improvement on the prevailing style of school architecture in this city, being of Leiperville stone, laid as rubble work; trimmed with brown stone. A slate roof, and a handsome cupola, surmounts it. The building is three stories in height, the stories being respectively 14, 13, and 12 feet high. A hall 14 feet wide runs lengthwise of the building, while another hall, 17 by 44 feet, intersects it trasversely. By means of six different stairways, located in different portions of the building, ready ingress and egress is had to and from every room, without dependence upon other rooms. There are twenty-three class rooms 24 by 26 feet in dimensions, affording ample accommodations for twelve hundred scholars. These class rooms are separated by glass partitions only, so arranged that all the rooms on one floor can be thrown into one in a moment. Extraordinary care has been taken to secure the necessary amount of light, heat, and ventilation, the last desirable result being accomplished by means of registers in the floors and ceilings, through which a constant current of air flows, changing the atmosphere in each room every twenty minutes. Mr. J. C. Sidney was the architect of the building, but many suggestions as to its erection were made by Edward Shippen, Esq., the President of the Board of Control, in whose School Section it is located. It received its name from Mr. Thomas G. Hollingsworth, who was connected with our public schools for many years.

The school building will remain open for inspection until 6 o'clock this afternoon; and at 8 o'clock in the evening its formal dedication to school purposes will take place, addresses to be delivered by Mayor McMichael, Professor Stille, and Edward Shippen, Esq.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—The following is a list of the passengers per steamer Star of the Union, from New Orleans, via Havana:—

Miss Isabella Vose, Mr. James O'Grady, John Watson, William Wallace, Mr. E. Townrow and lady, Mr. George W. Greenleaf, Mrs. H. Bowman and servant, Mr. James A. Browne, Mr. D. Bates, Mr. J. C. Romain, Mr. C. P. Clark, Mr. Charles Murray, Mr. Horace W. Oldenhouse, Mr. James W. Davids, Mr. A. Fochereau, Mr. H. Y. Wesson, Mr. Cook, U. S. N., C. D. Gresham, Mrs. M. Scott, Mr. E. B. Hand and servant, Mr. J. C. Hamrick, and 14 on deck.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—We are pleased to notice the announcement of the first Matinee of the Conservatory at the New Horticultural Hall, on Saturday, and doubt not that the same energetic spirit which has established this fine music school in our city, and brought its numbers to nearly five hundred pupils in the short space of two months, will provide entertainments worthy the patronage of all who have a real interest in the cause of good music.

A NUISANCE STOPPED.—Complaints having been made against John Veiller, keeper of a stand at Sixth and Chesnut streets, for keeping two intensely oily and smoky lamps hanging from his stand and into the faces of the passers-by, he was ordered to take them down. He did so for two or three nights, when last night they were again placed in state. Sergeant Krout arrested their owner, and he was held in $500 bail to answer.

GRANT MEETINGS.—The following meetings are announced for this evening:—

Fifth Ward.—The citizens of this Ward will meet at Good Intent Hall, No. 602 Spruce street.

Twenty-sixth Ward.—A meeting will be held tonight in Kater Hall. Able speakers will be present.

INSULTING LADIES.—George Davis and Edward Smith were arrested, charged with insulting the lady visitors to Fairmount Park. Officer Lamsback took them into custody, and Alderman Massey committed them.

TO BE UNVEILED TO-NIGHT.—This evening a ceremony of more than common interest is announced to take place at the Union League building, Broad street—it being no less than the unveiling of a beautiful statue entitled "America Honoring Her Fallen Brave." Two years ago, when the war had ceased, and the armies were returning to their homes triumphant at the sight of their thinned ranks, deep sorrow filled all hearts at the thought of the large number who had sacrificed their lives in the nation's defense. As a souvenir to this vast sleeping army, it was resolved by the Union League, and once resolved active measures were taken, to rear a statue to their memory. The original intention was to have Mr. James L. Claghorn construct it; but it was finally awarded to our fellow townsmen, J. Henry Haseltine, an eminent artist. Mr. Haseltine went to Rome directly, and ever since—for two years—has laboriously toiled to perfect a model of art and beauty. The statue has just been received, and to-night will be unveiled at the Union League building. It is six feet in height, and with the pedestal ten feet. It represents "America" pressing to her bosom crowns of laurel immortelles—tribute to the memory of those who have fallen in her defense.

The form is a model of grace, clad in a tunic which droops in folds about the head, crowned with the cap of liberty, is bowed, and the face, with its finely chiseled features, is expressive of a lofty sorrow as if proud of her brave defenders and sorrowful for their sacrifice. The statue is Crystalla marble, and a work of art probably the finest ever executed by our Philadelphia artist. No design could be more appropriate for the object in view than this. Upon the circular base of the statue are inscribed the words:—"America honoring her fallen brave."

This evening this statue, being already in its position of honor, will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The members of the Union League, with the ladies of their families, are invited to be present and assist in the ceremony.

DEALING IN COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.—About three weeks ago it was ascertained, as alleged, that one Josiah Bright, of this city, was dealing in spurious Treasury notes. An officer of the Secret Service Department of the United States learning of this, managed to make an acquaintance, *incog.* of course, during which it is said that Bright offered to furnish the detective with a lot of spurious notes at a low price for profit, and exhibited a one dollar counterfeit as a sample. Upon this he was arrested, and this morning a hearing was given Bright before United States Commissioner Sergeant. Bright was finally held in $2500 bail to appear at the next term of Court.

CAPTAIN WORDEN IN THE CITY.—We learn that Captain Worden, of Monitor fame, is in the city, and will be present this evening at the unveiling of the statue at the Union League. Captain Worden has become familiarly known to all American citizens from his connection as commanding officer with the ill-fated Monitor—the "Cheese Box"—which, after inflicting inglorious defeat on the unwieldy Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, and doing other great service during the first stages of the war, found at last a watery grave when going around to the Gulf. We doubt not but that Captain Worden will be enthusiastically received.

ASSISTING TO ESCAPE AND CAUGHT.—The old fable of the fox and the goat was enacted yesterday. A man who had been very disorderly and drunk in the vicinity of Tenth and Oxford streets, fell into the clutches of a policeman. While being carried along he called out to one James Barry to assist him to escape, promising mutual defense and protection. Barry did so, assaulted the officer, helped the offender to freedom, but in doing so got caught himself in the meshes, and in that condition was taken to the station and locked up. Alderman Fitch committed him in default of bail for rescuing a prisoner and assaulting the officer.

ROBBERY.—Some time during last night the machine shop No. 403 N. Fourth street, occupied by Frederick Doellber, was entered through the rear door, which was forced open, and brass and tools to the amount of $21 were taken.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—William Smith was arrested yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M., charged with breach of the peace. It is said that he has been in the habit of annoying the citizens of the Ninth District by his disorderly and riotous conduct on Sundays. Recorder Eneu held him to answer in $1500 bail.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS.
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER.
4 11 6mSp] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsSp

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17Sp

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES! Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. 9 30 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

STOUCH'S DANCING ACADEMY. N. E. corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.—F. STOUCH reopened his Academy on TUESDAY, October 1. Tuesday and Saturday afternoons for Ladies, Misses, and Masters, from 3½ to 5½ o'clock; for Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Private Classes or Lessons for Ladies and Gentlemen. 10 22 tuths 6t*

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.— A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 9

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5p

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 543 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.
10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.— The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7Sp Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS,
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuthsSp No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,
10 21 1mSp No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862,	a difference of	$234·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do.	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$84·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Coming Session of Congress.

Address of the Conservative National Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

The Next Session of Congress.

From present indications, it seems highly probable that the Republicans will insist upon continuing the next session of the Fortieth Congress until the 4th of March, 1869. Nearly all the Republican members who have lately visited Washington concur in this opinion.

Political Address.

The address of the Conservative Army and Navy Union of this city, to the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, was promulgated to-day. It starts out with an appeal for the Constitution, which they argue is imperilled by the vindictive and unconstitutional legislation of Congress.

The address opposes negro suffrage, and calls upon the Union soldiers to resist, by all lawful means, this aggression upon their rights as white freemen. It advocates the payment of the Government bonds in greenbacks, and asserts that the rich bondholders are untaxed, and live in luxury, while the poor soldiers are reduced to menials for their pecuniary advancement. It says the loan to the Government was in currency, and currency should be good enough to pay for such a loan.

It also denounces the sumptuary laws passed by radicals in several States, and calls upon their Irish and German comrades to assist in opposing such laws, to the end that their private liberties may be respected and their ancient customs enjoyed. It accuses the Senate of political proscription in rejecting soldiers appointed to office by the Executive, and recommends the formation of Constitutional Union Clubs throughout the country, and reiterates their steadfast confidence in President Johnson in his herculean efforts in behalf of the Constitution.

It closes with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of our comrades and kindred organizations to put forward and press the claims of disabled soldiers and sailors for elective positions, as well as Federal offices, when such persons are found qualified to perform the duties for which they may be applicants; and that we urge the propriety of their exerting an influence to secure the nomination for office in every case of men who have been earnest supporters of the late war for the Union.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the large building Nos. 107 and 109 State street, owned by Bankers & Carpenter, dealers in paints, oils, etc. The interior of the building and the stock were mostly destroyed. The loss is heavy, but was insured.

WEST SANDWICH, Mass., Oct. 31.—The carriage manufactory of Isaac Keith & Son, of this place, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $18,000; insured for $12,000.

Counterfeiters Committed.

TORONTO, Oct. 31.—Alrich and Haveque, the New York counterfeiters, were to day committed for trial. They now await the action of the Government on the application for their extradition.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. C. M. Myer, charged with larceny as bailee, and violation of the factor law, before reported, the jury acquitted on the first count, and convicted on the second.

Charles Way was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief in injuring a carriage belonging to Joseph Hamilton. One day recently a coal cart became fastened in a ditch at Manayunk in front of Way's house, and the horse was unable to extricate it. Way went out to aid the driver, and just as he and the driver had succeeded in loosening it, and were pushing it into the road, Mr. Hamilton's carriage drove up, struck the cart and was broken. This was plainly an accident.

Edward Buckner was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a watch, valued at $15, belonging to John D. Myers. On the 15th of September Mr. Myers lay down under a tree, at a strawberry festival in the country, and while he was laying there some one stole his watch from his pocket.

He had previously during the day noticed the defendant following him about the grounds, and for this reason complained at the Detectives' office. Mr. Henderson immediately issued circulars containing a description of the defendant among a number of pawn offices, and soon afterwards the defendant offered the watch in pledge at one of these offices, and was arrested. He confessed the theft.

Jean Baptiste Duvan was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing, and a watch, valued together at $34, belonging to Adolph Requier. The defendant stole the articles from the house at which Requier boarded, in Sixth street, below Spruce, and was arrested with them on his person as he was making his way down Walnut street for the next New York boat.

Bernard Bradley was convicted of a charge of assault and battery. He was arrested on Sunday afternoon, September 1, for being drunk, and was placed, with other prisoners, in a cell at the Central Station; but he created such a disturbance there that the others had to ask for his removal. He was taken to another cell, and left alone; but there he began crying murder so loudly that the whole neighborhood was aroused. An officer went into the cell to put him into the dungeon, and the defendant flew at him, and tore his flesh and beat him fearfully.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Edwin A. Thomas vs. French & Richards. An action to recover for breach of contract in failing to deliver six drums of caustic soda, bought by the plaintiffs of defendants. The defense alleged delivery. Verdict for plaintiff $302 07.

M. B. Douglass vs. Horace P. Wilson. An action for a breach of contract in refusing to give a lease for premises, as had been agreed to. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Josiah Roberts vs. Davis & Johnson. An action on a promissory note given for mules. The defense alleged that the mules were purchased and the note given under a guarantee of the soundness of the mules, and that they shortly afterwards died of a disease they had when sold. Verdict for plaintiff, $899 97.

Henry Burchell vs. Hugh McAnany and Otho Tice, and the Union Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injury sustained from the death of plaintiff's son, a minor, through the alleged negligence of defendants. In June, 1866, the defendants, McAnany and Tice, had charge of the erection of a building in Seventh street, below South, and they obstructed the street by placing piles of sand, bricks, stone, etc., there. One pile of bricks was placed so close to the railway track that there was left a space of only four inches between it and a passing car.

On the 7th of June Francis Burchell, the plaintiff's son, and under fifteen years of age, was allowed to sit on the front platform of one of defendants' Union line cars. He was leaning from the platform looking up Seventh street, and when the car reached the brick pile his back struck the latter, and he was drawn in between it and the car. He was so severely injured that he died very soon afterwards. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—In the case of G. N. Cheesbent vs. Freak, heretofore reported, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff, without damages.

James Berst vs. Adam Herbert, an act of trover, verdict for plaintiff.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—The case of the American Wood Pulp Company vs. J. D. Haft, et al., before reported, is still under consideration.

FOURTH EDITION

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

Fatal Accident at Havana—Later from Hayti—Salnave Unpopular—News from Mexico, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 31. The steamer Morro Castle has arrived here from Havana, with dates to the 26th.

By the fall of a sugar refining factory near the city, six Chinese laborers had been killed and seventeen wounded on the 24th.

It is again reported that the bay of Samana is to be sold to the United States.

The Salnave Government of Hayti is getting unpopular and insecure.

General Salnave has recently arrested and imprisoned General Leon Montes, his rival for the Presidency.

From Mexico we learn that the Apache Indians in Sonora are very troublesome.

The cotton crop in Durango has proved a failure.

The companions of General Querogas, the guerilla, have all been captured, but Querogas has escaped and is still at large.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

Impeachment.

Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, chairman of the Impeachment Committee, arrived this morning. He denies having written any letter upon the subject of impeachment, and has expressed no opinion in relation to it since the adjournment of Congress.

The Public Finances.

Secretary McCulloch was with the President this morning for a considerable time consulting upon the subject of the national finances, as both are now closely occupied in preparing their annual reports to Congress.

Trumbull Sees Grant.

Senator Trumbull held a long consultation with General Grant this morning.

The Reports of the Secretaries.

Commissioner Rollins was engaged at home to-day upon his report, and received no visitors. Secretary Welles' report is in the hands of the Public Printer; also that of the Comptroller of the Currency. The reports of the Navy Department are usually ahead of time, and in advance of all others.

[By the Associated Press.]

Postal Convention with the Netherlands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Official publication is made of the Convention between the United States Post Office Department and the General Post Office of the Netherlands. The offices for the exchange of mails are to be New York and Boston. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence from the United States is 15 cents, and from the United States 40 cents. On all correspondence, including newspapers, books, packages, lithographs, etc., and grains and seeds, the rate is to be for the mails despatched that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. On registered letters and newspapers, books, etc., prepayment is obligatory. Registered letters are subject to a fee not exceeding 10 cents in the United States and not exceeding 25 cents in the Netherlands. Whenever regular mail steamers shall be established between the two countries, the postage is to be reduced. The Convention is to take effect on the first of January next.

The Retrenchment Committee.

The Sub-Retrenchment Committee thus far has been ascertaining the mode in which business generally has been transacted at the Treasury Department; and this involves the examination of the books, the obtaining information by personal inquiries, and facts connected with the Printing Bureau. It is not probable that the investigation will be concluded before the 1st of January next.

Some of the detectives of the Treasury Department profess to have information leading to the conclusion that only about $150,000 of the counterfeit Seven-thirty notes were printed, and that these were divided among three parties to be put in circulation. The Department has not, within the last two or three weeks, received any more of these counterfeits.

Eight of the old counterfeit $50 notes were recently received at the Treasury Department, but being examined by an insufficient light, their spurious character was not at once detected. The Treasurer has adopted measures additional to those heretofore in force to guard against such impositions, and has assigned several ladies, known to be reliable experts, to assist the men in the examination of the more important issues.

The British Minister.

The State department has not as yet received any information as to who will be the successor of Sir Frederick Bruce as British Minister.

The New Indian Treaties.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Despatches received from Medicine Lodge creek say that a treaty has been made with the Camanches, by which they confederate with the Kiowas. The Camanches go on with the sale of their reservation, and are to receive $5000 per annum, clothing, etc. The Arapahoes will make a separate treaty, together with the Apaches, and dissolve their former connection with the Cheyennes on account of the hostile attitude of the latter towards the whites. All the tribes here, except the Cheyennes, held a council on the 26th, and agreed to renew their friendly relations with each other and return the stolen horses. The Cheyennes have not arrived yet, and some suspect bad motives on their part, while others think all will come out right. They claim to have not yet finished their medicine ceremonies, and ask two days longer time. The Commissioners have already waited thirteen days on this tribe. They have got tired, and if the Cheyennes are not here by Monday they will leave.

The Death of ex-Governor Andrew.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The death of ex-Governor Andrew causes profound sorrow among all classes of citizens. The flags are at half mast on all public and on many private buildings.

The Boston Fire.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The loss by the fire at Nos. 107 and 109 State street this morning, is estimated at $50,000. Messrs. Banker & Carpenter are insured for $40,000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Cotton dull at 19@19½c. Flour very dull; no sales of moment; prices are weak. Wheat is flat and 5@10c. lower; prime to choice red, $2·65@2·78. Corn dull and declined 2c.; new white, 90c.@$1·10, and for dry do., $1·25; old white, $1·35@1·36; old yellow, $1·35@1·38; new dry Southern yellow, $1·25@1·30. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull. Provisions flat and neglected.

FIFTH EDITION

THE ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

Arrest of Burglars in New York.

Orders of the War Department

Condition of the New York Stock Market

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 31.—The *Republican* publishes the following additional election returns:—

	For the Convention.	Against.
Wilkes county, first day	739	0
Talliaferro county, first day	379	0
Green " "	550	0
Pierce " "	124	9

ORDER OF GENERAL POPE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct 30.—It appearing from representations made from many parts of the State since the commencement of the election that, on account of delays occasioned in voting under registration, there is a probability that a large number of voters will be deprived of an opportunity of casting votes within the three days designated for the purpose, in order that there shall be ample time for all registered votes to be cast, the Boards of Registration are hereby directed to keep the polls open until 6 P. M. on Saturday, November 2. Of this extension the Boards will give immediate and general notice throughout their respective districts.

JOHN POPE,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

War Department Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—An order has been issued by the War Department, saying that the practice which prevails of giving to soldiers whose term of service is nearly out furloughs for the remainder of their term, is found to be attended with serious detriment to the interest of the soldier, who is often deprived of his arrears of pay for the want of his certificate of discharge and final statements, at the expiration of his service. This practice will cease for the future.

Arrest of Burglars.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A gang of five burglars were caught in Brooks Brothers' clothing establishment this morning. They had carried off three wagon loads of expensive clothing before the arrest. Only fifty pairs of pantaloons were recovered. Two of the gang were women. They have been fully committed for trial at the Essex Market Police Court.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The *Post's* financial article says the loan market is easy at 5@7. There is no change in discounts. Stocks opened strong, but closed drooping. Railroads weaker.

The Government finds it impossible to obtain a copy of the counterfeit 7·30 notes to photograph. Many of the New York bankers who held large amounts now say they have none.

Latest Financial News.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—U. S. 6s 1881, 111⅞@112; U. S. 5-20s 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 109½@109¾; do. 1865, 110¼@110⅜; do. January and July, 107@107⅛; 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅝; 7·3-10s, June and December, 105⅛@105⅜; do, Jan'y and July, 105⅛; Canton, 43⅛@43⅜; Cumberland, 25@27½; Quicksilver, 18¾@19; Mariposa, 8@9½; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅝@33⅞; Boston Water Power, 17@17½; Pacific Mail, 146@148; Atlantic Mail, 116¼@117¾; New York Central, 113⅛@113⅜; Erie, 73½@73¾; do. preferred, 76@77; Hudson, 126½@127; Reading, 98⅜@98½; Michigan Central, 108½@109; Michigan Southern, 79⅛@79⅜; Illinois Central, 123@124; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83¼@83½; Northwest common, 48¼@48⅜; do preferred, 66⅛@66½; Cleveland and Toledo, 104@104¼; Rock Island, 96¾@97; Fort Wayne, 97¾@98; Toledo and Wabash, 39@39⅛; Chicago and Alton, 120@126; Chicago and Alton preferred, 128@129; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 25¼@25⅜. Gold, 140⅜. Market firm.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111⅞@112⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112½@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@109¼.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110⅛@110⅜.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¼@107⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¼@107⅜.
United States 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅝.
June and July 7·30s, 105½@105⅝. Market dull but firm.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Cotton dull at 19@19½ cents. Flour easier, and 10@25c. lower; 15,000 bbls sold—State, $8·20@10; Ohio, $10@13·30; Western, $9·40@13·25; Southern, $10·13@14·30; California, $11·50@13·50. Wheat dull, and 2@3c. lower. Corn dull, and 1@2c. lower. Oats quiet. Barley firm for prime, of common 23,000 bushels were sold; four-rowed, $1.47; Canada, $1·40. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess $20 87@20·95. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 31

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Phil & Sun 7s......	92	10 sh Read R............	49⅛
$1000 Read 6s '44.......2d..	91	100 do..............	49
100 sh Penna R..........	52	400 do......ls.s10..	49
16 do..............	52	100 do....s60wn..	48⅞
18 do..............	52	100 do....s10wn..	49
20 sh C&Am sc.s5wn	93½	100 do.............c..	49
5 sh Mor C Pf..........	93	100 do..............	49
200 sh Hest'vle......b5..	11	100 do....b10wn..	49
100 sh Cata Pf.......b60..	23¾	100 do....s5&int..	49
200 sh Ocean Oil.........	3·69	100 do..............	49
50 sh Ches & Wal......	45½	100 do.....s10wn..	48 94
100 sh Read R............	49 1-16		

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 U S 7-30s..Je........	105½	20 sh Phila Bk......s5..	164
$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s.........	99	100 sh Leh V R......b60..	51⅛
$1000 Phil & Sun 7s..b5	92		

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Third Page.*]

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT St., rear entrance No. 1107 SANSOM St.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
FINE PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, ETC.

CARD.—Our sale to-morrow (Friday) morning, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, comprises a large assortment of elegant Cabinet Furniture for parlor, chamber, and dining room. Also, velvet, Brussels, Venitian, and ingrain Carpets, French plate mantel and pier Glasses, Beds, Mattresses, and Bedding, Oil Paintings and framed Engravings, China and Glassware, Office Tables and Desks, Bookcases, Cottage Furniture, bronze and gilt Mantel Clocks, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, etc.

PIANO FORTES, ETC.

One superior 7 octave rosewood Piano, made by Raven & Bacon; one superior 7 octave rosewood Piano, made by Birgfeld; mahogany Pianos, by Schon & Loud; Parlor Organ, by Mason & Hamlin; Sewing Machines, by Wheeler & Wilson, and others; two Bagatelle Tables. 1t

VERY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
OPERA GLASSES,
AT
J. W. QUEEN & CO.'S,
10 28 mwf1mrp NO. 924 CHESNUT ST.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

I send thee but a single gift,
  A little bunch of dry, crisp flowers,
Still rainbow-colored, though 'tis long
  Since sunshine fed them, or the showers.

Mere phantoms of those thoughts of love
  Whose flying seed from Eden blew;
God's hand in pity sent them forth,
  If Talmud legends are but true.

Dear, promise me that when I'm dead,
  You'll press within my clay-cold hand
The same bright everlasting flowers;
  I'll bear them through the Silent Land.

I shall not need remembrances
  Of thee, my own; but still I'll keep
These always with me through the dim,
  Sad shadow of Death's long, long sleep.

Dark waters, in thy blackest gulf—
  Dark valley, in thy ghastliest cleft,
I'll guard these flowers, the types of love,
  Though nothing but these flowers be left.

Come flame and torture for my sins,
  Or mercy ope the golden portal,
Still, still I'll grasp those changeless flowers,
  To prove my boundless love immortal.
    —*Trübner's Am. and Oriental Lit. Record.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK ABOUT LAWYERS. By John C. Jeaffreson. G. W. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agent: D. Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street.

A very curious work, composed of odds and ends of all kinds about lawyers, is the one laid before the public by Mr. Jeaffreson, of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It treats entirely of English lawyers, and dives into the past with a familiarity and an assiduity which prove that the heart of the writer is in the task, although it frequently happens that he is extremely superficial in the manner in which he treats of it. He restricts himself principally to showing to us the conduct of the bar in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and does not deal much with the present. Many portions of the work we think novel and interesting, and we quote a few of them to give our readers an idea of how the lawyers lived a hundred years ago. Thus we are told a number of anecdotes of Sir Thomas More and other legal lights of the old days:—

"Much of his humor was of the sort that is ordinarily called *quiet* humor, because its effect does not pass off in shouts of merriment. Of this kind of pleasantry he gave the Lieutenant of the Tower a specimen, when he said, with as much courtesy as irony, 'Assure yourself I do not dislike my cheer; but whenever I do, then spare not to thrust me out of your doors!' Of the same sort were the pleasantries with which, on the morning of his execution, he, with fine consideration for others, strove to divert attention from the cruelty of his doom. 'I see no danger,' he observed, with a smile, to his friend Sir Thomas Pope, shaking his water bottle as he spoke, 'but that this man may live longer if it please the king.' Finding in the craziness of the scaffold a good pretext for leaning in friendly fashion on his gaoler's arm, he extended his hand to Sir William Kingston, saying, 'Master Lieutenant, I pray you see me safe up; for my coming down let me shift for myself.' Even to the headsman he gave a gentle pleasantry and a smile from the block itself, as he put aside his beard so that the keen blade should not touch it. 'Wait, my good friend, till I have removed my beard,' he said, turning his eyes upwards to the official, 'for it has never offended his highness.'

"His wit was not less ready than brilliant, and on one occasion its readiness saved him from a sudden and horrible death. Sitting on the roof of his high gate-house at Chelsea, he was enjoying the beauties of the Thames and the sunny richness of the landscape, when his solitude was broken by the unlooked-for arrival of a wandering maniac. Wearing the horn and badge of a Bedlamite, the unfortunate creature showed the signs of his malady in his equipment as well as his countenance. Having cast his eye downwards from the parapet to the foot of the tower, he conceived a mad desire to hurl the Chancellor from the flat roof. 'Leap, Tom! leap!' screamed the athletic fellow, laying a firm hand on More's shoulder. Fixing his attention with a steady look, More said, coolly, 'Let us first throw my little dog down, and see what sport that will be.' In a trice the dog was thrown into the air. 'Good!' said More, feigning delight at the experiment; 'now run down, fetch the dog, and we'll throw him off again.' Obeying the command, the dangerous intruder left Mr. More free to secure himself by a bar, and to summon assistance with his voice.

"For a good end this wise and mirth-loving lawyer would play the part of a practical joker; and it is recorded that by a jest of the practical sort he gave a wholesome lesson to an old civic magistrate, who, at the Sessions of the Old Bailey, was continually telling the victims of cut-purses that they had only themselves to thank for their losses—that purses would never be cut if their wearers took proper care to retain them in their possession. These orations always terminated with, 'I never lose *my* purse; cut-purses never take *my* purse; no, i'faith, because I take proper care of it.' To teach his worship wisdom, and cure him of his self-sufficiency, More engaged a cut-purse to relieve the magistrate of his money-bag whilst he sat upon the bench. A story is recorded of another Old Bailey judge who became the victim of a thief under very ridiculous circumstances. Whilst he was presiding at the trial of a thief in the Old Bailey, Sir John Sylvester, Recorder of London, said incidentally that he had left his watch at home. The trial ended in an acquittal: the prisoner had no sooner gained his liberty than he hastened to the Recorder's house, and sent in word to Lady Sylvester that he was a constable and had been sent from the Old Bailey to fetch her husband's watch. When the Recorder returned home and found he had lost his watch, it is to be feared that Lady Sylvester lost her usual equanimity. *Apropos* of these stories, Lord Campbell tells how, at the opening period of his professional career, soon after the publication of his 'Nisi Prius Reports,' he on circuit successfully defended a prisoner charged with a criminal offense; and how, whilst the success of his advocacy was still quickening his pulses, he discovered that his late client, with whom he held a confidential conversation, had contrived to relieve him of his pocket-book, full of bank notes. As soon as the presiding judge, Lord Chief Baron Macdonald, heard of the mishap of the reporting barrister, he exclaimed, 'What! does Mr. Campbell think that no one is entitled to *take notes* in Court except himself?'

"By the urbane placidity which marked the utterance of his happiest speeches, Sir Nicholas Bacon often recalled to his hearers the courteous easiness of More's *reparteea.* Keeping his own pace in society, as well as in the Court of Chancery, neither satire nor importunity could ruffle or confuse him. When Elizabeth, looking disdainfully at his modest country mansion, told him that the place was too small, he answered with the flattery of gratitude, 'Not so, madam, your highness has made me too great for my house.' Leicester having suddenly asked him his opinion of two aspirants for court favor, he responded on the spur of the moment, 'By my troth, my lord, the one is a grave councillor; the other is a proper young man, and so he will be as long as he lives.' To the queen, who pressed him for his sentiments respecting the effect of monopolies—a delicate question for a subject to speak his mind upon—he answered, with conciliatory lightness, 'Madam, will you have me speak the truth? *Licentia omnes deteriores sumus.*' In court he used to say, 'Let us stay a little, that we may have done the sooner.' But notwithstanding his deliberation and the stutter that hindered his utterance, he could be quicker than the quickest, and sharper than the most acrid, as the loquacious barrister discovered who was suddenly checked in a course of pert talkativeness by this tart remark from the stammering Lord Keeper:—'There is a difference between you and me—for me it is a pain to s-speak; for you a pain to hold your tongue.' That the familiar story of his fatal attack of cold is altogether true one cannot well believe, for it seems highly improbable that the Lord Keeper, in his seventieth year, would have sat down to be shaved near an open window in the month of February. But though the anecdote may not be historically exact, it may be accepted as a faithful portraiture of his more stately and severely courteous humor. 'Why did you suffer me to sleep thus exposed?' asked the Lord Keeper, waking in a fit of shivering from slumber into which his servant had allowed him to drop, as he sat to be shaved in a place where there was a sharp current of air. 'Sir, I durst not disturb you,' answered the punctilious valet, with a lowly obeisance. Having eyed him for a few seconds, Sir Nicholas rose and said, 'By your civility I lose my life.' Whereupon the Lord Keeper retired to the bed from which he never rose.

"Amongst Elizabethan Judges who aimed at sprightliness on the Bench, Hatton merits a place; but there is reason to think that the idlers, who crowded his court to admire the foppishness of his judicial costume, did not get one really good *mot* from his lips to every ten bright sayings that came from the clever barristers practising before him. One of the best things attributed to him is a pun. In a case concerning the limits of certain land, the counsel on one side having remarked with explanatory emphasis, 'We lie on this side, my Lord!' and the counsel on the other side having interposed with equal vehemence, 'We lie on this side, my Lord,' the Lord Chancellor leaned backwards, and dryly observed, 'If you lie on both sides, whom am I to believe?' In Elizabethan England the pun was as great a power in the jocularity of the law courts as it is at present; the few surviving witticisms that are supposed to exemplify Egerton's lighter mood on the bench being for the most part feeble attempts at punning. For instance, when he was asked, during his tenure of the Mastership of the Rolls, to *commit* a cause, *i. e.*, to refer it to a Master in Chancery, he used to answer, 'What has the cause done that it should be committed?' It is also recorded of him that, when he was asked for his signature to a petition of which he disapproved, he would tear it in pieces with both hands, saying, 'You want my hand to this? You shall have it; ay, and both my hands, too.'

"Of Egerton's student days a story is extant, which has merits, independent of its truth or want of truth. The hostess of a Smithfield tavern had received a sum of money from three graziers, in trust for them, and on engagement to restore it to them on their joint demand. Soon after this transfer, one of the co-depositors, fraudulently representing himself to be acting as the agent of the other two, induced the old lady to give him possession of the whole of the money, and thereupon absconded. Forthwith the other two depositors brought an action against the landlady, and were on the point of gaining a decision in their favor, when young Egerton, who had been taking notes of the trial, rose as *amicus curiæ*, and argued, 'This money, by the contract, was to be returned to *three*, but *two* only sue—where is the *third?* let him appear with the others; till then the money cannot be demanded from her.' Nonsuit for the plaintiffs—for the young student a hum of commendation.

"Many of the pungent sayings current in Westminster Hall at the present time, and attributed to eminent advocates who either are still upon the forensic stage, or have recently withdrawn from it, were common jests amongst the lawyers of the seventeenth century. What law student now eating dinners at the Temple has not heard the story of Sergeant Wilkins, who, on drinking a pot of stout in the middle of the day, explained that, as he was about to appear in Court, he thought it right to fuddle his brain down to the intellectual standard of a British jury. This merry thought, two hundred and fifty years since, was currently attributed to Sir John Milicent, of Cambridgeshire, of whom it is recorded—'being asked how he did conforme himselfe to the grave justices his brothers, when they met, "Why, in faithe, sayes he, "I have no way but to drinke myself downe to the capacitie of the Bench."'

"Another witticism, currently attributed to various recent celebrities, but usually fathered upon Richard Brinsley Sheridan—on whose reputation have been heaped the brilliant *mots* of many a speaker whom he never heard, and the indiscretions of many a sinner whom he never knew—is certainly as old as Shaftesbury's bright and unprincipled career. When Charles II exclaimed, 'Shaftesbury, you are the most profligate man in my dominions,' the reckless Chancellor answered, 'Of a subject, sir, I believe I am.' It is likely enough that Shaftesbury merely repeated the witticism of a previous courtier; but it is certain that Sheridan was not the first to strike out the pun."

Many pleasant sketches are given of the Lord Chief Barons, whose names are familiar to all students of law, and, in fact, to all well-read people. Mr. Jeaffreson tells us of their luxurious style of living, or their extreme penuriousness, towards the close of his work:—

"Even at the present day lawyers have reason to be grateful to Bacon for the promptitude with which, on taking possession of the Marble Chair, he revived the ancient usages of earlier holders of the seal, and set an example of courteous hospitality to the bar, which no subsequent Chancellor has been able to disregard without loss of respect and *prestige.* Though a short attack of gout qualified the new pleasure of his elevation—an attack attributed by the sufferer to his removal 'from a field air to a Thames air,' *i. e.*, from Gray's Inn to the south side of the Strand—Lord Keeper Bacon lost no time in summoning the judges and most eminent barristers to his table; and though the gravity of his indisposition, or the dignity of his office, forbade him to join in the feast, he sat and spoke pleasantly with them when the dishes had been removed. 'Yesterday,' he wrote to Buckingham, 'which was my weary day, I bid all the judges to dinner, which was not used to be, and entertained them in a private withdrawing chamber with the learned counsel. When the feast was past I came amongst them and sat me down at the end of the table, and prayed them to think I was one of them, and but a foreman.' Nor let us, whilst recalling Bacon's bounteous hospitalities, fail in justice to his great rival, Sir Edward Coke—who, though he usually held himself aloof from frivolous amusement, and cared but little for expensive repasts, would with a liberal hand place lordly dishes before lordly guests; and of whom it is recorded in the 'Apophthegmes,' that when any great visitor dropped in upon him for pot-luck without notice he was wont to say, 'Sir, since you sent me no notice of your coming, you must dine with me; but if I had known of it in time I would have dined with you.'

"From such great men as Lord Nottingham and Lord Guildford, who successively kept high state in Queen street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to fat *puisnes* occupying snug houses in close proximity to the Inns of Court, and lower downwards to leaders of the bar and juniors sleeping as well as working in chambers, the Restoration lawyers were conspicuous promoters of the hilarity which was one of the most prominent and least offensive characteristics of Charles II's London. Lord Nottingham's sumptuous hospitalities were the more creditable, because he voluntarily relinquished his claim to £4000 per annum, which the royal bounty had assigned him as a fund to be expended in official entertainments. Similar praise cannot be awarded to Lord Guildford; but justice compels the admission that, notwithstanding his love of money, he maintained the *prestige* of his place, so far as a hospitable table and profuse domestic expenditure could support it.

"Contrasting strongly with the lawyers of this period, who copied in miniature the impressive state of Clarendon's princely establishment, were the jovial, catch-singing, three-bottle lawyers—who preferred drunkenness to pomp; an oaken table, surrounded by jolly fellows, to ante-rooms crowded with obsequious courtiers; a hunting song with a brave chorus to the less stormy diversion of polite conversation. Of these free-living lawyers, George Jeffreys was a conspicuous leader. Not averse to display, and not incapable of shining in refined society, this notorious man loved good cheer and jolly companions beyond all other sources of excitement; and during his tenure of the seals, he was never more happy than when he was presiding over a company of sharp-witted men-about-town whom he had invited to indulge in wild talk and choice wine at his mansion that overlooked the lawns, the water, and the trees of St. James' Park. On such occasions his lordship's most valued boon companion was Mountfort, the comedian, whom he had taken from the stage and made a permanent officer of the Duke street household. Whether the actor was required to discharge any graver functions in the Chancellor's establishment is unknown; but we have Sir John Reresby's testimony that the clever mimic and brilliant libertine was employed to amuse his lordship's guests by ridiculing the personal and mental peculiarities of the judges and most eminent barristers. 'I dined,' records Sir John, 'with the Lord Chancellor, where the Lord Mayor of London was a guest, and some other gentlemen. His lordship having, according to custom, drunk deep at dinner, called for one Mountfort, a gentleman of his, who had been a comedian, an excellent mimic; and to divert the company, as he was pleased to term it, he made him plead before him in a feigned cause, during which he aped the judges, and all the great lawyers of the age, in tone of voice and in action and gesture of body, to the very great ridicule not only of the lawyers, but of the law itself, which to me did not seem altogether prudent in a man in his lofty station in the law; diverting it certainly was but prudent in the Lord Chancellor I shall never think it.' The fun of Mountfort's imitations was often heightened by the presence of the persons whom they held up to derision—some of whom would see and express natural displeasure at the affront; whilst others, quite unconscious of their own peculiarities, joined loudly in the laughter that was directed against themselves.

"As pet buffoon of the Tories about town, Mountfort was followed, at a considerable distance of time, by Estcourt—an actor who united wit and fine humor with irresistible powers of mimicry; and who contrived to acquire the respect and affectionate regard of many of those famous Whigs whom it was alike his pleasure and his business to render ridiculous. In the *Spectator* Steele paid him a tribute of cordial admiration; and Cibber, noticing the marvellous fidelity of his imitations, has recorded, 'This man was so amazing and extraordinary a mimic that no man or woman, from the coquette to the privy counsellor, ever moved or spoke before him, but he could carry their voice, look, mien, and motion instantly into another company. I have heard him make long harangues, and form various arguments, even in the manner of thinking of an eminent pleader of the bar, with every the least article and singularity of his utterances so perfectly imitated, that he was very *alter ipse*, scarce to be distinguished from the original.'

"With the exception of Kenyon and Eldon, and one or two less conspicuous instances of judicial penuriousness, the judges of the Georgian period were hospitable entertainers. Chief Justice Lee, who died in 1754, gained credit for an adequate knowledge of law by the sumptuousness and frequency of the dinners with which he regaled his brothers of the bench and learned counsellors. Chief Justice Mansfield's habitual temperance and comparative indifference to the pleasures of the table did not cause him to be neglectful of hospitable duties. Notwithstanding the cold formality of Lord Hardwicke's entertainments, and the charges of niggardliness preferred against Lady Hardwicke's domestic system by opposition satirists, Philip Yorke used to entertain the chiefs of his profession with pomp, if not with affability. Thurlow entertained a somewhat too limited circle of friends with English fare and a superabundance of choice port in Great Ormond street. Throughout his public career, Alexander Wedderburn was a lavish and delightful host, amply atoning in the opinion of frivolous society for his political falsity by the excellence and number of his grand dinners. On entering the place of Solicitor-General, he spent £8000 on a service of plate; and as Lord Loughborough he gratified the bar and dazzled the fashionable world by hospitality alike sumptuous and brilliant.

"Several of the Georgian lawyers had strong predilections for particular dishes or articles of diet. Thurlow was very fanciful about his fruit; and in his later years he would give way to ludicrous irritability, if inferior grapes or faulty peaches were placed before him. At Brighton, in his delightful years, the ex-Chancellor's indignation at a dish of defective wall-fruit was so lively that—to the inexpressible astonishment of Horne Tooke and other guests—he caused the whole of a very fine dessert to be thrown out of the window upon the Marine parade. Baron Graham's weakness was for oysters, eaten as a preparatory whet to the appetite before dinner; and it is recorded of him that on a certain occasion, when he had been indulging in this favorite preprandial exercise, he observed with pleasant humor:—'Oysters taken before dinner are said to sharpen the appetite; but I have just consumed half a barrel of fine natives—and speaking honestly, I am bound to say that I don't feel quite as hungry as when I began.' Thomas Manners Sutton's peculiar *penchant* was for salads; and in a moment of impulsive kindness he gave Lady Morgan the recipe for his favorite salad—a compound of rare merit and mysterious properties. Bitterly did the old lawyer repent his unwise munificence when he read 'O'Donnell.' Warmly displeased with the political sentiments of the novel, he ordered it to be burnt in the servants' hall, and exclaimed, peevishly, to Lady Manners, 'I wish I had not given her the secret of my salad.' In no ordinary product did Lord Ellenborough find greater delight than lobster-sauce; and he gave expression to his high regard for that soothing and delicate compound when he decided that persons engaged in lobster-fishery were exempt from legal liability to impressment. 'Then is not,' inquired his lordship, with solemn pathos; 'the lobster-fishery a fishery, and a most important fishery, of this kingdom, though carried on in shallow water? The framers of the law well knew that the produce of the deep sea, without the produce of the shallow water, would be of comparatively small value, and intended that turbot, when placed upon our table, should be flanked by good lobster-sauce.' Eldon's singular passion for fried 'liver and bacon' was amongst his most notorious and least pleasant peculiarities. Even the Prince Regent condescended to humor this remarkable taste by ordering a dish of liver and bacon to be placed on the table when the Chancellor dined with him at Brighton. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, was, however, less ready to pander to a depraved appetite. Lord Eldon said, 'It will give me great pleasure to dine with you, and since you are good enough to ask me to order a dish that shall test your new *chef's* powers—I wish you'd tell your Frenchman to fry some liver and bacon for me.' 'Are you laughing at me or my cook?' asked Sir John Leach, stiffly, thinking that the Chancellor was bent on ridiculing his luxurious mode of living. 'At neither,' answered Eldon, with equal simplicity and truth; 'I was only ordering the dish which I enjoy beyond all other dishes.'

"Although Eldon's penuriousness was grossly exaggerated by his detractors, it cannot be questioned that either through indolence, or love of money, or some other kind of selfishness, he was very neglectful of his hospitable duties to the bench and the bar. 'Verily he is working off the arrears of the Lord Chancellor,' said Romilly, when Sir Thomas Plummer, the Master of the Rolls, gave a succession of dinners to the bar; and such a remark would not have escaped the lips of the decorous and amiable Romilly had not circumstances fully justified it. Still it is unquestionable that Eldon's Cabinet dinners were suitably expansive; and that he never grudged his choicest port to the old attorneys and subordinate placemen who were his obsequious companions towards the close of his career. For the charges of sordid parsimony so frequently preferred against Kenyon it is to be feared there were better grounds. Under the steadily strengthening spell of avarice he ceased to invite even old friends to his table; and it was rumored that in course of time his domestic servants complained with reason that they were required to consume the same fare as their master deemed sufficient for himself. 'In Lord Kenyon's house,' a wit exclaimed, 'all the year through it is Lent in the kitchen, and Passion Week in the parlor.' Another caustic quidnunc remarked, 'In his lordship's kitchen the fire is dull, but the spits are always bright;' whereupon Jekyll interposed with an assumption of testiness. 'Spits! in the name of common sense I order you not to talk about *his* spits, for nothing turns upon them.'

"Very different was the temper of Erskine, who spent money faster than Kenyon saved it, and who died in indigence after holding the Great Seal of England, and making for many years a finer income at the bar than any of his contemporaries not enjoying crown patronage. Many are the bright pictures preserved to us of his hospitality to politicians and lawyers, wits, and people of fashion; but none of the scenes is more characteristic than the dinner described by Sir Samuel Romilly, when that good man met at Erskine's Hampstead villa the chiefs of the opposition and Mr. Pinkney, the American Minister. 'Among the light, trifling topics of conversation after dinner,' says Sir Samuel Romilly, 'it may be worth while to mention one, as it strongly characterizes Lord Erskine. He has always expressed and felt a strong sympathy with animals. He has talked for years of a bill he was to bring into Parliament to prevent cruelty towards them. He has always had some favorite animal to whom he has been much attached, and of whom all his acquaintance have a number of anecdotes to relate; a favorite dog which he used to bring, when he was at the bar, to all his consultations; another favorite dog, which, at the time when he was Lord Chancellor, he himself rescued in the street from some boys who were about to kill it under the pretense of its being mad; a favorite goose, which followed him wherever he walked about his grounds; a favorite macaw, and other dumb favorites without number. He told us now that he had got two favorite leeches. He had been blooded by them last autumn when he had been taken dangerously ill at Portsmouth; they had saved his life, and he had brought them with him to town, had ever since kept them in a glass, had himself every day given them fresh water, and had formed a friendship for them. He said he was sure they both knew him and were grateful to him. He had given them different names, "Home" and "Cline" (the names of two celebrated surgeons), their dispositions being quite different. After a good deal of conversation about them, he went himself, brought them out of his library, and placed them in their glass upon the table. It is impossible, however, without the vivacity, the tones, the details, and the gestures of Lord Erskine, to give an adequate idea of this singular scene.' Amongst the listeners to Erskine, whilst he spoke eloquently and with fervor of the virtues of his two leeches, were the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Glenville, Lord Grer, Lord Holland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Lauderdale, Lord Henry Petty, and Thomas Grenville."

But we cannot continue our quotations. Enough has been given to show the spirit of the work. It is spicy and pleasant, conveying a good deal of information, but at the same time exhibiting no depth in treating of the subject. It is handsomely issued by Carleton.

THE CHILD'S OWN BOOK OF FAIRY TALES. Illustrated by Dore and Cruikshank. Duffield Ashmead: Philadelphia.

We have received, in three beautifully executed volumes, all the fairy tales which so delight the little ones. Mr. Ashmead, in getting up this collection, has supplied a store of reading to the children for the Christmas holidays for which many little hearts will thank him. His collection is full and carefully selected. It comprises all those dear old stories which used to gladden our fancies when we were children, and probably does so still with the juveniles. It is elegantly illustrated, all of the pictures being by the most celebrated artists, and admirably executed. The type is fine, large, and clear, while the binding is just such as to delight the eye of the child. Being in three volumes, ample field is given for the insertion of all the stories applicable to the wants of the children.

SUNNY HOUR LIBRARY. By Nellie Eyster. Duffield Ashmead.

In these volumes we have a series of pleasantly written stories for children, not savoring of the grotesque, like the "Fairy Series." They are all simple little tales of every-day life, and so charmingly told as to delight the little readers. Their style is pure, their morals are unexceptionable, while the interest is kept up in each. Mr. Ashmead deserves much credit for thus laying before us such a rare and choice selection of just the class of books which are wanted as Christmas presents for the little ones. The "Sunny Hour Library" is handsomely and substantially bound, and is well illustrated.

THE ECONOMICAL HOME AND COOK BOOK. By Elizabeth Nicholson. Philadelphia: D. Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street.

This is the sixth edition of this standard work of household literature. It is filled with over five hundred receipts for the manufacture of the dainties of the table, which we can appreciate, if we cannot judge of their preparation. That it has gone through six editions is the best evidence of its value. We would not be so presumptuous as to venture to express an opinion as to its merits, but only state that it has a high reputation, which it seems to deserve. It is published in a cheap form for daily use.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESSES IN 1844 AND 1845. By Salmon P. Chase and Charles D. Cleaveland. Philadelphia: J. A. Bancroft & Co., No. 512 Arch street.

These addresses, delivered nearly a quarter of a century ago, show how far both these gentlemen were ahead of their times, and prove Mr. Chase a statesman of keen discernment, and one with a fixed love of liberty, for in those days it was not considered a fashionable thing to be an abolitionist. But he stood up then boldly for his principles. The work is of peculiar interest at the present time, and will doubtless have a large sale, as it deserves, for it is a political curiosity. A public man consistent for twenty-five years! *Mirabile dictu!*

—They are building and improving churches in Toledo, Ohio, to the amount of $210,000.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2msp
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2msp

SOAP.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!!
No More Dread of Wash-Day!!
MOORE'S
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SOAP.
"WASHING MADE EASY."
Accomplished without boiling or rubbing.
The finest and most delicate fabrics, as well as the coarsest, made beautifully clean without boiling or rubbing, saving in the process half the time, labor, soap,
AND ALL THE FUEL!!
This is the best Soap ever invented for washing purposes.
We offer this Soap to the ladies, confident that they will find, after the first trial, that they cannot do without it.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 10 24 thm12t

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
9 23tuthsp J. G. FULLER.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
IN
Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.
Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.
Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
1141J1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 20, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

CLOAKINGS.
WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF
FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 48t] CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.
The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at
D. WATKINS',
NINTH AND CHERRY,
1017 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF CASSIMERES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
COATING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 22th]

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL,
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.
Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in the market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

SEWING MACHINES.
GET THE BEST!
"Comparison the only test."
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
THE FIRST PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION.
Making four different Stitches with self-adjusting Tension in Shuttle.
WHITNEY & LUKENS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
9 25wsmif NO. 1133 CHESNUT STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.
Capital.......$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus.......946,713·98
Premiums.......1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 t12 31]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 23]

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER.......$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.
Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,
Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
Edward Siter, Esq.
All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 *MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,*
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.......$1,763,267·80
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30]

INTERNAL REVENUE
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

THE CRAFT AMONG THE ROCKS.

THE BOOTS—A RHAPSODY.

You may talk of your Lurlines and mermaids and that,
But did they wear boots or a coquettish hat?
Or did they wear lace or a transparent fall,
With the tip of the nose hardly showing at all?
Or did they play bo-peep with you all the while,
Contriving to show you the mouth had a smile?

* * * * *

I stood beside the rolling, restless sea,
And my friend Smith stood smoking close by me;
The ocean's foam rolled playfully away
(Venus was born of the same foam, they say)—
Enough, my fate was sealed that very day.
Tripping on the golden sands, a footstep light
Struck on my ear, and she burst on my sight;
Smith saw her too, and pocketed his pipe,
And gave his long moustache a smoothening wipe—
I wished him safe aboard his ten-ton yacht—
She'd such a foot,
And then her boot, !
Built like a Hessian with a silken knot!
Not black and polished, but of creamy hue—
When I said boot, of course I meant she'd two,
With instep arched, just like the Bridge of Sighs,
And two such heels, to give a little rise;
But they were nothing to her coal-black eyes,
That gave the look that quite electrifies.
She stood upon a little pedestal of rock,
And screamed out little screams at every shock;
The tide was rising, and each tiny wave
Rushed round her feet, so playfully to lave
And kiss the boots that held those pretty feet,
Then, quite abashed, they beat a quick retreat.
At last a swell much bigger than the rest,
More impudent, in fact, now onward pressed.
She fled! but still the swell kept pressing on,
I thought my love and both her boots were gone.
Smith stood aghast, but I, with frantic cry,
Seized her at once, and bore her high and dry!
Her ma, who had been dozing in the sun,
Woke up and asked what she had been and done?

* * * * *

We saw them home. Smith took the good parent,
Whilst I with Miss walked far behind content;
And then, good sirs, why need I tell you more?
Each morn beheld me knocking at the door
With flowers or music or some poor excuse,
That with my time and heart just played the deuce.
At last all things went on the usual way,
And ended in "love, honor, and obey;"
Which did of course produce the usual fruits—
I have the lady and—*I buy the boots!*

MORAL.

The moral is, that victim man,
If he just only knew it;
Ah, if he did—why then, of course,
He'd never go and do it.

ALFRED CROWQUILL.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Grand Council—Important Speeches of Principal Chiefs—Reply of Senator Henderson—Peace Declared with the Kiowas and Comanches—Second Day.

MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, Sunday, Oct. 20, 1867.—The grand council opened yesterday, and continued through the day, during which many speeches of a very interesting nature to the Indians and the public were uttered.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Precisely at the time appointed, the chiefs and the Commissioners met again in council to decide upon their future standing with each other. Parry-wah-sah-mer, or Ten Bears, represented the Comanches. Satanta represented the Kiowas. Before the pow-wow was commenced, twelve Osage chiefs, under the leadership of Little Bear, made their appearance on the council ground. According to Little Bear, it seems that Superintendent Murphy had invited him and his brother chiefs to visit the Commissioners, and, contrary to Agent Snow's express wishes, they came. They had travelled a long distance, and were utterly exhausted. Famine had well nigh stared them in the face; their horses were lame from the excessive marching. Little Bear, after introducing Twelve O'clock, the head peace man of White Hair's council, said that to-morrow they would talk further upon the subject, but to-day he would lie down and eat. With the permission of the Commissioners, Superintendent Murphy took them in charge to assign them quarters. They were the most singular looking Indians I ever saw. Of very large frame, they towered above all the rest, and were conspicuous from their peculiar dress. A narrow comb of hair ran the length of the head, tapering in the inevitable scalp-loop. A few of them had their heads covered in crimson cloth, while their forms were clad in dirty greyish blankets. It is possible they may have something of importance to relate concerning the agency of Snow, as many a hint has leaked out that all was not correct in that quarter. However, I may best learn what it is to-morrow.

After the departure of the Osage Chief from the council ground the business of the day proceeded.

Ten Bears rose up, and after a mysterious shaking of the hand peculiar to the Comanche Chief, informed the Commissioners that his people had not troubled the white man at all, but that two years ago the soldiers had fired on his young men, and war had been the result. Since then, though, peace had been made, which had been literally kept on their part. He also said that his people did not want any Medicine lodges; they had been trained up since they were children in the way of the Indian, and he did not want it any other way. He, for one, expected to die an Indian. He hoped the Commissioners would not insist on their settlement upon reservations, as it was distasteful to them. His people wished to roam over the prairie. If the Texans could be kept from their country, then they might settle down upon a reservation. But he would try to keep the paths clear and free from blood.

Satanta then got up and said that all he had to say was to enjoin upon the Commissioners to distribute the goods faithfully to each man; also that the Kiowas and Comanches needed two agents, one for each tribe; that there were so many hearts that it required two agents. He wished John Tappan in place of Leavenworth. (Tappan is a settler at Larned and cousin of the Commissioner, S. F. Tappan.)

Senator Henderson then replied as follows:—

"To our Kiowa and Comanche friends, who spoke to us on yesterday through their Chief, Satanta, Ten Bears, and Tooshaway, the Commissioners say they have listened to your words and have considered them well. We are glad to hear you express confidence in us, and to be assured that you will follow the good road we shall give you. We will not abuse that confidence. What we say to you may at first be unpleasant, but if you follow our advice it will bring you good, and you will soon be happy.

"Through your great Chief, Satanta, you say you desire to hold this country south of the Arkansas river. By your treaty of the Little Arkansas, two years ago, you received into your country here the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches. We agreed you might continue to hunt up to the Arkansas river. We are still willing to stand by that treaty. You say you do not like the Medicine houses of the whites, but you like the buffaloes and the chase, and that you wish to do as your fathers did. We say to you that the buffalo will not last forever. They are now becoming few, and you must know it. When that day comes the Indian must change the road his father trod, or he must suffer and probably die. We tell you that to change will make you better. We wish you to live, and we will now offer you the way.

"The whites are settling up all the good lands. They have come to the Arkansas river. When they come they drive out the buffalo. If you oppose them, war must come. They are many and you are few. You may kill some of them, but others will come and take their places. And finally many of the red men will have been killed, and the rest will have no homes. We are your best friends, and now before all the good lands are taken by whites, we wish to set aside a part of them for your exclusive homes. On that home we will build you a house to hold the goods we send you, and when you become hungry and naked, you can go there and be fed and clothed. On that home we will send you a physician, to live with you, and heal your wounds, and take care of you when you are sick.

"There we will send you a blacksmith to shoe your ponies, so that they will not go lame. We will send you a farmer to show your people how to grow corn and wheat, and we will send you a mill to make for you meal and flour. Every year we will send to the warehouse a suit of clothing for each of your men, women, and children, so they shall not suffer from cold. We do not ask you to cease hunting the buffalo. You may roam over the broad plains south of the Arkansas river, and hunt the buffalo as you have done in years past; but you must have a place to call your own. You must have a house where we can send your goods, and where you can go and see your physician when you grow sick. You must have a home, where all your people who wish may farm, and where you may bury your dead and have your Medicine lodges. We propose to make that home on the Red river and around the Wachita Mountains, and we have prepared papers for that purpose. To-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, we want your chiefs and head men to visit us at our camp and sign the treaty."

There but remains to sign the papers and distribute the goods, and the Kiowas and Comanches are at peace.—*N. Y. Times.*

Revelations About Port Wine.

Sturdy John Bull, who loves his glass of port wine at dinner, was lately shocked by certain unpleasant revelations from Mr. Lytton, the British Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, who gave a detailed account of the adulterations to which that liquor is subjected. A second report on the same subject makes the case still more unpleasant; for Mr. Lytton says that "all port wine hitherto exported for the English market is largely mixed with brandy, and is composed almost quite as much of elderberries as of grapes." The truth seems to be that brandy is largely used, and elderberries are used to the extent requisite for giving the desired color, but not to the extent of considerably increasing the quantity of wine. The report goes on to state that the elderberries are dried in the sun or in kilns. The wine is thrown on them, and the berries are trodden till the coloring matter is extracted from them. Brandy is then added in a proportion which varies according to the quality of the wine. "This is the composition of all the port wine hitherto drunk in England." No pure wine, no wine not thus specially adulterated for the English taste, was allowed by the Government committee of tasters to pass the bar of the Douro for export to England before the year 1865. This system was in that year abolished. The trade is now perfectly free, and there is no reason why pure wine should not be exported. An English paper offers a suggestion which is somewhat comical:—"The truth probably is that port is naturally a strong wine, and the best vintages are the strongest. The product of particular years which is affectionately preserved and reverently consumed in England, did contain an unusually large proportion of what we call 'body,' which appears to mean spirit and color; and the standard of perfection having been thus fixed by an extraordinary effort of nature, the growers have deemed it their duty to keep nature as near to this standard as possible by the aid of art."

Presidential Figuring.

The Chicago *Tribune* sets down the following heretofore Democratic States as certain to go for Grant or Chase next year by the following majorities:—

South Carolina	40,000
Alabama	20,000
Louisiana	30,000
Georgia	15,000
Tennessee	50,000
Missouri	25,000
Florida	8,000
Mississippi	30,000
North Carolina	15,000
Virginia	10,000

To this we may add every other State except Kentucky and Maryland, which will go strong for Pendleton, and constitute the Democratic pyramid for 1868.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, November 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. BLUNT, A. Q. M.:—

80 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less.
30 AMBULANCES, worn.
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn.
7 SPRING do. do.

Several of these Spring Wagons are of very superior finish.

The Mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

After which the following Metals and Quartermaster Stores, entirely new, to wit:—

1,150,000 lbs. Iron,	100,000 lbs. Steel, assorted,
3,000 " Copper,	10,000 " Chains, do.
1,400 " Copper bottoms,	15,000 Bolts,
1,000 lbs. Lead,	1,000 Stove Feet,
500,000 " Horse shoes,	5,000 Broom Handles,
500,000 " Mule do.	500 Lamp Chimneys,
600 Empty Bottles,	600 pieces Lamp Wick.

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Sash Weights, Knives, Engines, Globe Valves, Fire Brick, etc. etc.

Also, the following Wagonmakers' Lumber:—

5,000 feet 1½-inch Oak Plank,	5,000 feet 5-inch Oak Plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch do. do.	3,000 feet 4-inch Hickory Plank,
7,000 feet 2½-inch do. do.	12,000 feet Plank, assorted sizes.
42,000 feet 3-inch do. do.	
10,000 feet 4-inch do. do.	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.

Horses, Mules, and Wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.

The Metals will be delivered to purchasers at Sixth street wharf, or at railroad depot.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 25 12t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5¾ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
8 5 No. 422 VINE Street

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT, FI. FA., J., 67, 445.—JOHN M. SMITH vs. ROBERT HARGRAVE, W. T. SHIPLEY, L. C. FRENCH, and T. G. KOHONY, lately trading as HARGRAVE & CO.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale of the personal property of the above named defendants under the above and other writs of execution, will meet the parties interested on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 486 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
10 25 10t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JACOB CRAMP, deceased.

The petition of BARBARY CRAMP, widow of said decedent, with inventory and appraisement of property elected to be retained by her, under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, has been filed, and will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, November 2, 1867, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

JOSEPH C. FERGUSON,
10 24 th2t* Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER OF THE PHILADELPHIA STEAM PUMP AND TOWING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the report of the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to report upon the petition to dissolve the said corporation, and to settle its affairs, was filed in the said Court on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1867, and unless exceptions are filed thereto before the 19th day of November, A. D. 1867, the said report will be confirmed, and the corporation accordingly dissolved.

By order of the Court.

T. O. WEBB,
10 24 ths 8t Pro Prothonotary.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10¾ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK .... Saturday, November 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday, November 23
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, November 30

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	[illegible]
To London	105	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	115	To Paris	[illegible]

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7¾ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port November 2.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1¾ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1¾

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1¾ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON .... CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES .... CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, November 12, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16¾ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1¾

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¾ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1¾ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
22¾ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6¾ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24¾

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8¾

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·05 A. M.
Fast Line	9·05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8·45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11·40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3·50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1¾ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05, and 8·40 P. M. 2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1¾ No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·15 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8¾ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M. via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mall	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·80

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·00 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M., Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

The 9 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

October 28, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 10½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1¾ Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 12¾ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements.

On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

6 11¾ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, October 21, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Pemberton at 7·55 A. M. and 2·05 P. M.
" Mt. Holly " 8·17 " " 2·27 "
" Moorestown " 8·42 " " 2·52 "

10 22 tf C. SAILER, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK;
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp¾ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12¾

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24¾

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
2 1tf PHILADELPHIA.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14¾

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 6m

THE REFORMATION JUBILEE.

The Seventh Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Luther's Defiance of the Pope—How it is Being Celebrated in Philadelphia.

By the time that Leo X ascended the Papal throne, a great portion of the Latin Church was ready for a spiritual revolt, awaiting only the opportunity and occasion. Both were destined to be given by Martin Luther, whose name has become indelibly associated with the great Reformation of the sixteenth century as its foremost hero. Leo X, anxious to complete the magnificent cathedral of St. Peter, in the Eternal City, adopted a novel method whereby to secure the money that would be required. This was the promulgation of an indulgence to all throughout the Christian world who chose to perform certain conditions, chief among which was a contribution towards the building of St. Peter's. A Dominican monk by the name of Tetzel was intrusted with the dispensation of these indulgences in Saxony, and he appears to have conducted his operations in a way that was extremely repulsive to many of his co-religionists. He was accused of going far beyond the doctrines received by the Roman canonists of the age, and of disposing of the Papal absolution in a manner that differed but little, if at all, from an out-and-out sale. In Martin Luther, Tetzel found his most formidable and enthusiastic antagonist. The latter was at that time the Professor of Scholastic Philosophy in the University of Wittenberg, and he at once prepared in the Latin language a series of "theses," ninety-five in number, in which he combated and denounced the practices of Tetzel. These "theses" submitted the whole matter in controversy to the decision of the Pope of Rome, to whom Luther still acknowledged the most implicit obedience; but notwithstanding this apparent orthodoxy, they contained the germs of the Protestant doctrines which were soon destined to sweep over Germany and England.

On the 31st day of October, 1517, just three hundred and fifty years ago, Luther posted up his "theses" on the doors of the *Schlosskirche* at Wittenberg, and the great Reformation was thus fully inaugurated. A copy of the "theses" was sent to the Archbishop of Magdeburg, accompanied by a note in which the author besought that dignitary of the Church to put an end to the scandalous proceedings of Tetzel. Through the agency of the press, which was then for the first time turned to account in a popular agitation, Luther's proceedings were spread all over Germany, creating an intense excitement and much bitter disputation. Attempts were made by certain ecclesiastical diplomatists to compromise the difficulty, but they failed; and in July, 1519, Luther held his famous disputation with Dr. Eck, the champion of Catholicity, at Leipsic, the result of which only tended to widen the breach between him and his followers and the Church of Rome. Step by step, the author of the ninety-five "theses" was thus led from his original intention of resisting abuses in the Church, to an open defiance of its authority, and denunciation of its dogmas and practices as contrary to the teachings of Christ.

To-day being the seventh semi-centennial anniversary of the promulgation of the "theses" by Luther, it is being observed with appropriate ceremonies by the churches of this city which are in communion with the Evangelical Lutheran branch of the Protestant Church. Special religious services were held in the leading churches of the denomination this morning, an account of which will be found below. They will be continued this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, at the northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets; at St. Mark's Church, on Spring Garden street, above Thirteenth; at St. Peter's Church, on Carpenter street, above Ninth; and at St. John's Church, on Race street, above Fifth.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

Addresses by the Rev. Edwin W. Hutter, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Stork.

At St. Matthew's Church, on New street, which has received the just designation of the "mother of churches," the day was observed with appropriate and solemn services. The interior of the church was handsomely decorated with rare and beautiful plants, and a choice display of evergreens, all being arranged with great taste and artistic skill. In the pulpit recess, a portrait of Martin Luther, gracefully festooned, was conspicuously displayed.

The Rev. Dr. Hutter, the Pastor, opened the services with an invocation, and thereupon announced, in brief and general terms the purposes these festivities were designed to subserve. As he understood them, they were not, as was too often the case, to heap denunciations on the Roman Catholic Church and clergy, or its membership, or even by remotest implication to deny to them, along with all other Christians, a "title clear to mansions in the skies." Rising superior to any narrow denominationalism, or sectarian partisanship, the aim of the worshippers here assembled is simply *for themselves*, before God and men, to testify *their own* convictions as to the teachings of the Bible, and to do *their own* work in *their own* way, assailing no one, molesting no one, but awarding to others cordially and unreservedly the same liberty of thought, of speech, and of worship, in which we ourselves rejoice and are glad. This is the distinguishing glory of our free institutions, and that glory the speaker for one would not tarnish for the sake of any denomination, church, sect, or party.

Nor did the Rev. speaker interpret these festivities to mean mere glorification of the name and memory of Luther. That would be an expenditure of time and talent without adequate compensation. Regarding Luther as an illustrious instrument raised up by Divine Providence to be the author of one of the most stupendous and far-reaching moral revolutions recorded in the world's historic annals—the restorer of light and liberty to the Church and the world—his name and memory are, of course enshrined in our hearts' fondest and best affections. Nevertheless, we do not deify Luther. We do not regard him, as we do the Apostles, as under the immediate inspiration of Heaven. We do not receive his writings, as we do theirs, as free from the possibility of a mistake or error. Above all things, we bear in mind that it was not Luther who was crucified for us—that we are not baptized in the name of Luther—that our salvation is of Christ, and not of Luther. Hence a higher purpose animates us in these festivities than profitless laudation of Luther.

Our purpose, said Dr. Hutter, is to rejoice, as we have a right to do, and as it is our duty to do in the sublime truths which Luther and his coadjutors enunciated, and, by the help of God, established in the earth, and to magnify the glorious work which he and they achieved for themselves and for us. Especially is it our purpose to rejoice in the freedom of conscience and the right of private judgment in the solemn concerns of the soul, vouchsafed to us as the result of their labors. And as true thankfulness consists not in mere *words*, but is exemplified in correspondent *deeds*, we will evince the sincerity of our professions of gratitude in an earnest effort, by moral means *alone*, to perpetuate these inestimable blessings, and extend them from the rivers to the ends of the earth, by promoting the cause of home and foreign missions, fostering education, orphan homes, and all that pertains to the wide domain of religious and benevolent effort.

At the close of Dr. Hutter's address the congregation sang, with great spirit, the appropriate hymn:—"Blow ye the trumpet blow, the gladly solemn sound." Luther's favorite Psalm, the 46th and passages from Isaiah, were read and a fervent address to the Throne of Grace was presented by Rev. Dr. Albert. Thereupon the Sunday school united in singing an original hymn, composed expressly for this occasion, by Rev. Dr. Stork, commencing as follows:—

> "Hail, our Immortal Saviour,
> Our Prophet, Priest, and King;
> All hail, heroic Luther,
> Thy works of Faith we sing:
> When from the gloom of error's night
> There rose the dawn of Gospel light,
> And Freedom's echoes ring.
>
> "Chorus—I am glad I'm in this army,
> In this Reformation army,
> Yes, I'm glad I'm in this army,
> And I'll battle for the Right.
> When from the gloom of error's night
> There rose the dawn of Gospel light,
> And Freedom's echoes ring."

The Rev. Dr. Stork, of St. Andrew's Church next addressed the audience. He said:—"The Apocalyptic symbol of the Reformation is an angel, holding 'in his hand a little book, *open*.' That little book, the Bible, had been closed; and it was the first great work of Luther to break the seal and open that book for the world—free as the air and universal as the light of heaven. And inseparable from the open Bible was the right of every man to read it, as above all human Creeds and Councils, the only infallible rule of faith and practice. The Reformation was not so much the evolution of any specific doctrine as the realization of personal liberty—liberty of individual access to Christ, without the intervention of any mediators, human or angelic—liberty of access to the Word of God, and the exercise of private judgment untrammelled by the decrees of Councils, and unawed by the fires of martyrdom. The sacredness of the individual man in his soul and conscience and religion, we conceive to be the great idea and potential principle of the Reformation.

"In these days of controversy and division about the phylacteries of Protestantism, the Church is drifting away from the great ideas and fundamental principles of the Reformation. Some, in their demand for absolute subscription to a more extended and complicated confession of faith, and the virtual subordination of the sacred right of private judgment to the Church, and in their zeal for a more uniform and elaborate ritualism, are actually losing sight of the primordial elements of the Reformation, and are relapsing into the dead formality and ecclesiastical despotism of the ante-Reformation period.

"It may be well, during the Jubilee, to revive in the dim consciousness of the Church the true spirit of Luther, and bring into proper conspicuity the true genius and ideas of the Reformation. Therefore, let us bring out and hold up the great ideas of the Reformation. Let us, like Luther, exalt the Bible above all human confessions, and Christ above the Church, and the right of private judgment and liberty of conscience above all human councils and authority. Let us, like Luther, seek to promote experimental piety, and genuine revivals of religion, by faithful preaching and believing prayer, remembering that 'the history of Protestantism, in its origin and early progress, is simply the history of an extensive and mighty revival of religion.'

"Let this be a year of sincere and profound gratitude to God for a pure Gospel, a present Saviour, and the hope of eternal life. Let it be a year of more earnest and abounding prayer for the Holy Spirit to give efficiency and power to the preached Word in the salvation of souls. Let it be a year of more entire consecration of ourselves and all we have to Christ and His Kingdom. Let it be a year of generous thank-offerings to God for the precious Gospel, which has given us peace and salvation here, and makes us to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

At the close of Dr. Stork's address, which was delivered with his usual fervor and eloquence, the Sunday School sang another original hymn, which was, likewise, expressly prepared for this occasion by Dr. Stork, commencing as follows:—

> "Shall we gather in the Battle,
> Where our noble sires have trod?
> Holding up the Open Bible,
> Trusting in the living God.
>
> "Chorus.—Yes, we'll gather round the Banner,
> The beautiful, the beautiful Banner,
> Gather with our sires round the Banner,
> And welcome THE JUBILEE."

Able and eloquent addresses were also delivered by Rev. Dr. Albert, Rev. Heck, and Rev. Klinefelter. The congregation then united in singing the splendid anthem, "Glorious things of thee are spoken, Zion, city of our God." Another address was delivered, and another hymn sung—this time one of the Reformation hymns contained in the General Synod's Hymn Book. The exercises throughout were of a solemn and spirited character, and gave much satisfaction to all who participated in or witnessed them.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D.D.

At St. John's Church, on Race street, above Fifth, a brilliant scene was presented. At either side of the entrance to the spacious church were large and beautiful evergreens, and immediately on entering the building the eye was saluted by an amount of decoration in evergreens and flowers which has rarely been equalled in this city. The vestibule and the stairways leading to the audience-room were beautifully festooned with evergreens, as well as the audience-room itself.

At either end of the inclosure about the altar was a magnificent vase, resting upon blocks of variegated marble, and surmounted by a beautiful bouquet, while a long wreath of flowers encircled it. The altar railing was tastefully decorated with evergreens interspersed with flowers, large groupings of which were stationed here and there within the inclosure. In front of the altar was a cross in white flowers, and in the recess immediately in the rear was another and larger emblem of the Christian religion in evergreens. Surmounting the arch were the words, "By Grace ye are saved," the columns supporting it being entwined with creeping vines. At either side of them, near the top, were the words, "Seventh Jubilee."

But the most noticeable feature about the altar were two monster bouquets, each about three feet in height, in which all the rarest and most beautiful flowers were displayed. The walls of the church and the front of the galleries were also set off by double and triple festoons of evergreen, interspersed with wreaths of the same material, and with bright little nosegays of flowers. The effect of these multitudinous decorations was as startling as it was pleasing.

At half past 10 o'clock, in the presence of a large audience, the Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., pastor of the church, commenced the preliminary exercises, after which the congregation united in singing the hymn commencing with the stanza:—

> "Before Jehovah's awful throne,
> Ye nations bow with sacred joy;
> Know that the Lord is God alone:
> He can create, and He destroy."

The Pastor then read as the lessons of the day the 46th Psalm and the 15th chapter of Revelations; and after an impressive prayer by the pastor, the congregation again joined in singing the hymn commencing with the stanza:—

> "Zion stands with hills surrounded—
> Zion, kept by pow'r divine;
> All her foes shall be confounded,
> Though the world in arms combine;
> Happy Zion,
> What a favor'd lot is thine!"

The Reverend Doctor then spoke as follows:—

Friends and Brethren: By the grace of God we have lived to see the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Reformation, and the establishment of our Evangelical Church, and the seventh jubilee. The jubilee dates back to the earliest ages, when God commanded the fiftieth year to be hallowed, and the proclamation of liberty throughout all the world, unto all the inhabitants thereof. For twelve or fifteen centuries this jubilee was celebrated, but it is not this Jewish jubilee we are now to celebrate. There is a Protestant jubilee as well, which is ever with us. In the freedom with which the Son of God hath made us free, who shall forbid us and who shall condemn us for giving, once in a life-time, a free expression to our pious delight and the pure and holy display which greets us this happy morning. We have a gracious Lord who hath loved us unto death, redeemed us by His blood, and left us the gracious promise of participation in His glorious rest. No services are too great, no expressions of gratitude too extravagant on this occasion. We cannot make too full or too reverent an acknowledgment for our mercies. Therefore we mark the seventh anniversary of the day on which our great privileges were restored, and give it the sweet name of the Jubilee.

Dr. Seiss then announced as his special text the 122d Psalm, commencing with the words:—

"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the House of the Lord."

This is the third of the Psalms of "ascent" or going up to the grand gatherings of the Jews, expressing great delight at the prosperity, strength, and glory of Jerusalem. It is a song of the Church, adapted to every age—a genuine jubilee song. It manifests three features—a grateful gladness, an admiring contemplation, and a zealous devotion. The Psalmist claims that the Lord has a chosen resting place in this world, a House of God. There he showed an acceptance of His people's worship, and gave them His benediction. O, that we could have seen and heard and felt the gladness of this visible intercourse with God! But the Christians, as well as the Jews, have their Zion. That ancient house was only the type of another and better tabernacle not made with hands, a heavenly Jerusalem, the city of the living God. The Lord's House still stands, where He still communes with man. It is fashioned of living stones, and has been standing longer than any Jewish tabernacle. Though at times befouled by idolatrous priests, it has been purified and restored, and now stands in the midst of the world, overspanning the nations and offering them a sanctuary. Wherever the saints now assemble, there is the House of God.

The speaker then referred to the lack of energy and success, and the adverse circumstances which had marked the history of the Church during the greater part of the past half century, by which the progress of the distinctive Church of Luther's labor and love in America was greatly retarded. But this jubilee day witnesses a great revival of the Church which had done so much for Germany and Scandinavia in the early centuries of the Reformation.

The speaker then referred to the admiring contemplation of the Psalmist, and sketched in a vivid manner the stupendous labors attending the planning and founding, and building of the Holy City—how great and good men lived and died, how miracles were wrought, how the dead were raised, how angels and more than angels descended to the earth. It is a great city, embracing many tongues and nations, a glorious congregation of the saints.

The Church is the only distinctive thing on earth which is so intensely one. All its members are fellow-citizens together. There is one body, and one spirit, and one God and Father over all. And

> "From different temples though it rise,
> One song alone ascends the skies."

Blot out its testimony, and you extinguish the sun of the world of grace. Lodged forever in the glorious city of the saints are the testimonies of the Lord, thus rendering it the greatest and most glorious thing on earth. In its contemplation the great heart of Paul bent and almost broke, under the weight of its glory.

The speaker closed his eloquent and fervent discourse by referring briefly to the zealous devotion of the Psalmist, and the sublime office of prayer and supplication. Let us, then, pray for the good estate of Zion and for the greatest prosperity of the Church.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. George F. Krotel, D. D.

The services at St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Spring Garden street, above Thirteenth, were of a very interesting nature. The interior of the building was decorated in handsome style; the front of the gallery and the sides of the church being hung with evergreen done up in a series of wreaths, loops, and pendants. The organ was decorated with fancifully arranged evergreen and the American flag. A German flag on a staff was placed on the top of the organ, hanging over the choir.

The most beautiful portion of the decoration was around the altar. The railing of the chancel was covered with beautiful wreathes, baskets, and bouquets of natural flowers. In the centre was a very large bouquet of white flowers; directly behind this, the assistants' desks were covered with flowers, in the midst of which lay the Bibles. The pulpit was handsomely decorated, and in a centre niche was a handsome cross of white flowers; against the wall, back of the pulpit, was a pedestal of evergreen and flowers, supporting a fancy stand, which was surmounted with a cross, on each side of which was a beautiful shield, on the left of which was the word "Luther," and the date 1517. On the shield, on the right, the word "Melancthon," and the date 1867, the whole inclosed in evergreens, forming an arch, surmounted by a large white cross of beautiful flowers. The whole presented the appearance of a beautiful garden in spring. The choir was greatly augmented for the occasion, and a band of wind instruments accompanied the choir. The anthems were rendered in the finest style. The order of exercises was as follows:—

At half-past 10 o'clock the organist performed a grand introduction on the organ, after which the choir sang the introductory anthem, "Glory be to God on High." The pastor then read the Forty-eight Psalm, the choir responding, after which the choir sang, "O God, Have Mercy Upon Us," which was followed by *Te Deum Laudamus*. The "Confession and Creed" was then read, followed by the Epistle for the day, Psalm xlvi. The choir then sang the "Hallelujah chorus," from the *Messiah*. The pastor's assistant read the Gospel lesson, Revelations xiv, 1-13; which was succeeded by the Apostle's Creed. The pastor then offered a prayer for the festival of the Reformation, which was followed by the grand hymn, "Ein Feste Burg unser Gott."

The Rev. George F. Krotel, D. D., then delivered the sermon for the day, of which the following is an abstract. The text was taken from the 13th chapter of St. Matthew, vs. 31, 32, and reads:—"Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his field, which is indeed the least of all seeds, but when it is grown it is greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof."

The pastor said:—The kingdom of heaven, says the Lord Jesus Christ, is like a grain of mustard in its growth.

In both of these parables the Lord sets forth the growth of His kingdom—in one the outward, in the other the inward. And what is true of the grand kingdom at large is true wherever the kingdom is known. In the individual heart it is like a grain of mustard seed or a particle of leaven, and in a single church it is the same. On this account have I selected this text. I wish to show how the Church of the Reformation is like to a grain of mustard seed. The Church, like the seed, had small beginnings. In view of the smallness of the beginning, and the great growth which comes from it, it is indeed the smallest of seeds. Christ was the small seed planted in the midst of humanity eighteen hundred years ago. He has grown and become the literal germ of life, and all men must look to Him for salvation. The apostles were the twelve little mustard seeds which were to spread over the whole earth. The Church of the Reformation is a great branch of the old tree, the seed of which was planted in Palestine 1800 years ago. Three hundred years ago the seed was again planted in one human soul, struggling for liberty—a faithful creature who looked to the lives of his people. This day 350 years ago that monk went with 95 propositions in his hand and nailed them to the door of the church of Wittenburg, little thinking he was the grain of mustard seed that was to cause such a great commotion. The Pope at first was inclined to treat this with contempt. They thought it was a mustard seed out of which nothing could come. To them it was mere chaff. The Lord did not use the parable for nought; He alluded to the same simile often, "There was a sower went out to sow." The Lord was the great sower. The Church grew, for the Holy Ghost was in it. Do we not look for the same in the Church of the Reformation?

The power that moved Luther was God. Little by little it grew, rendering tributary acres far around it; it grew in spite of difficulties; men tried to trample and to crush the seed, saying it was tares; men in their bigotry tried to destroy it, but it grew: it cannot die out, for the spirit of God is in it. Some of the branches may be withered, but they are only waiting for fresh life to sprout out again.

The seed spread all over Europe, and became a mighty tree. We speak not only of our own beloved church, but of the Reformation at large. Luther, when he went forth from the church at Wittenberg, went forth as the confessor of all Romanism, pursued it wherever it could by the fire of persecution, and the plant was torn up, but notwithstanding this seed was good, and to-day is a great tree.

The great tree stands before our mental vision, and the illustration that the birds come and find a shelter in its branches seems to show that it now affords shelter and protection to the birds. But not only for this does it attract them: we are told that they were attracted by its fruitfulness. It was the attraction in the tree in Palestine that drew the children of men to it. We are told in Paradise there will be a tree of life bearing twelve kinds of fruit for the healing of the nations of the earth. Here Jesus is that tree. As we gather round the tree to-day, on which we all have so much depending, we do not only remember its story but we count its fruits. It is not forbidden fruit; it is the tree of life, out of which come to us the refreshing streams of grace. All we have or hope for hangs on it. Still the tree stands, and still it tracts the birds in all lands. I call on you all to bless the Almighty for the growth of the tree. We remember Luther, Melancthon, and all who have labored in this good work, but we give thanks to God: for it is He who has given growth to the tree. We thank Him: we decorate our house of worship to him; but let us thank Him with our hands: let us each give something to His cause. We are called on to renew our faith. He has planted the Church and watched over it. It grows, many a man has died. Luther often became faint-hearted; but the tree has grown and spread, and it is now three hundred and fifty years stronger than ever. Trust in God; who will fear 'neath such a banner? We are called upon to-day to hold fast that which we have, to be loyal to the tree, and to Him who planted it. It is beneath banners that men renew allegiance. It is in the Square of Independence that our hearts beat responsive to hearts that beat years ago. So we feel to-day. Forward, bravely, in the name of God! Bring forth fruit for every branch that brings not forth fruit shall be cut down and cast in the fire, and in the last place pray that the cause may prosper and that every tongue may confess that Jesus Christ is the Lord. We change the song and say "Flourish oh, tree, may thy branches be strong and thy fruits gladden the nations and all people be gathered round Thee to say glory to God in the highest, and on the earth peace and goodwill towards men." Amen.

The Lord's Prayer was then offered by the pastor, after which the choir sang the chorus, "Lift up Thy countenance, O Lord," which was followed by the hymn "Hallelujah." The doxology was then sung and the benediction delivered. To-night the church will be brilliantly illuminated on the occasion of the children's jubilee.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 804 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 130 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M.
10 24 tf

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street
ABOVE ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics,
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Black Silks.
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

---

EYRE & LANDELL
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
WILL OPEN TO-DAY
FOR FALL SALES,
LYONS VELVETS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
SACK CLOTHS.
FINE POPLINS.
10 23 wfm2m] OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519
FINE CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,
BRUSSELS AND DAMASK
HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
IN SHORT,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE
CARPETINGS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
Prior to Removal on first of January next.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

---

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETINGS.

NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuths3mrp

FURNITURE.

WILLIAM WITTFELD.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—
SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country.
8 15 3m

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD
Have now open, and are selling freely from one of the finest
CLOAK EXHIBITIONS
They ever have had. The stock comprises the latest novelties in SACQUES AND GORED SACQUES, made of
Brown Chinchillas,
Beavers, Velours,
Doeskins, Tricots,
Light Fancies, Plaids,
Opera Cloths, etc. etc.
Orders taken and made with our usual care,

SHAWLS
$4 50 Square Shawls, reduced,
$7 00 and $8 00 Long Shawls, reduced.
Misses' Square and Long Shawls, reduced.
Broche Long Shawls, good grades, low.
Paisley Square Shawls, Black and Red Centres,
Open Centre Long Broche Shawls.
SHAWLS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
1000 Shawls to select from.
Gay and grave tastes suited. [9 7 stuth

CLOTH HOUSE.
SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS,
ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 1 lmrp

ARMY BLANKETS.
A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains.
PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 lmrp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

ARMY OVERCOATS.
4000 new and in prime order, just received.
PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 lmrp] Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
9 20 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc.
8rp

WANTS.

$50,000 TO $100,000 WANTED IN A profitable and safe business; the business is permanent and well established. This is a rare opportunity for a capitalist. He can be well secured for a large dividend, and for his investment to twice the amount. Address with real name, and it will be faithfully attended to. Box No. 2231, Post Office, Philadelphia.
10 29 3t*

WEST PHILADELPHIANS.—A PARLOR wanted, suitable for a Dentist, located south of Market street. W. H. H., this office.
10 30 2t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY DWELLING, Southwest corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, with possession; in first-rate order.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
No. 429 Walnut street.
10 30 3t*